1 1 COURT OF COMMON PLEAS 2 BUTLER COUNTY, OHIO 3 CLERK OF COURTS 4 STATE OF OHIO, CASE NO. CR83-12-0614 5 Plaintiff, HONORABLE ANDREW NASTOFF 6 VS. 7 8 VON CLARK DAVIS, 9 Defendant. 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 MOTION HEARING 17 TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS August 28, 2008 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 201 JILL M. CUTTER, RPR (513) 785-6596

1 APPEARANCES: 2 3 On behalf of the plaintiff: 4 MICHAEL OSTER, ESQ. DAN EICHEL, ESQ. 5 Assistant Prosecuting Attorneys 315 High Street, 11th Floor 6 Hamilton, Ohio 45011 7 On behalf of the defendant: 8 MELYNDA COOK-REICH, ESQ. 1501 First Avenue 9 Middletown, Ohio 10 RANDALL PORTER, ESQ. Office of the Ohio Public Defender 11 250 East Broad Street, Suite 1400 Columbus, Ohio 43215 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

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TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

Thursday, August 28, 2008

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THE COURT: We're back on record in <u>State of Ohio</u>

<u>vs. Von Clark Davis</u>, CR83-12-0614. Again for the

record, Von Clark Davis appears in person with counsel

Randall Porter, Melynda Cook-Reich. And on behalf of

the State of Ohio their assistant prosecutors Dan

Eichel and Mike Oster appear as well. Good morning to

you counsel and Mr. Davis.

10:05AM

We left off yesterday, it was my understanding that there were witnesses that had been subpoenaed for today's date in anticipation that we wouldn't get to it yesterday regarding the memorandum concerning Mr.

Davis' right to a jury trial with respect to resentencing and also on the motion to preclude the State from seeking the death penalty, which is pleading L and M if I remember correctly. So it's my understanding we are going to proceed on those matters.

10:05AM

I will also note for the record that I did receive the supplemental authority in regard to pleading P, which attaches the <u>Cooey vs. Strickland</u> decision and then I will acknowledge receipt of a notice of filing of exhibits in support of motion O. I have not had an opportunity to look at it yet. It was just handed to

me, but I have received it and I will obviously review it prior to rendering a decision on that issue.

MR. PORTER: And those two pleadings, I think they were promises of things I told the Court I would file yesterday, so they are more cleaning up of yesterday's record. And I have one other issue if we could clean up the record from yesterday.

THE COURT: Sure.

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MR. PORTER: And I know the Court doesn't want to revisit the motion to suppress issue. I was fumbling through my papers for the citation yesterday to a 6th Circuit case. I was unable to locate it despite my fumbling for a lengthy period of time. The reason I couldn't find it was because it was on my desk at home or desk at the office. The citation I wanted to give the Court was Westside Mothers vs. -- I'm going to spell it because I am not good with pronunciation --O-L-S-Z-E-W-S-K-I, 454 Fed 3rd, 532 pinpoint site 539, 6th Circuit, 2006. Yesterday if the Court may remember -- I understand the Court has a million cases -- is I was trying to reference how the 6th Circuit would read the 6th Circuit's own law with respect to what issue the mandate would pertain to and what issues the mandate would not pertain to, whether the opinion would pertain to, and the 6th Circuit case that I just cited

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10:06AM

10:07AM

the Court to address that issue.

THE COURT: Do you have a copy of that case for the Court?

MR. PORTER: I do not, Your Honor. I could provide the Court one.

THE COURT: If you don't have one ready, we can get our own copy of it. That pertains to the issue that you suggest that that would provide additional support for the idea that you could be addressing the suppression of the pretrial identification and trial identification on the guilt phase of the original trial during this remand for -- during this remand?

10:08AM

MR. PORTER: And I'm not trying to mince words with the Court or to phrase it slightly different that we could address the Fifth Amendment motion to suppress issue with respect to the degree that testimony would come in with regard to the mitigation phase.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you, Mr. Porter.
Mr. Eichel?

MR. EICHEL: Just another housekeeping matter, just to add to the number of cases on your desk, I am sure -- I have two copies given to opposing counsel this morning, two copies -- or a copy of two cases.

One is <u>Sanistaj vs. Burt</u>, which is cited in the <u>Davis</u> vs. Coyle majority decision, the copy I think might be

10:08AM

instructive today on issue L, as well as a case I found this morning that discusses <u>State vs. McGee</u>, a Court of Appeals decision, which was cited in as well as <u>Davis vs. Coyle</u> and that case is <u>State vs. Martin</u> out of the 12th District.

THE COURT: Thank you. I have read the McGee decision, but I don't think I have seen that one. All right. With those housekeeping matters having been tended to, are we ready to proceed at this time with -- which motion do you wish to address first, L or N?

10:10AM

MR. PORTER: They were filed as separate pleadings and I will explain that to the Court later on. The testimony will really, I think, go to the first motion, although it could overlap to the second. We are ready to proceed.

THE COURT: The first motion meaning the one with regard to a jury trial with respect to resentencing?

MR. PORTER: Yes.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. PORTER: If the Court had no objection since we have witnesses subpoenaed if we could do this testimony prior to providing argument on the motions. Would that be acceptable, Your Honor?

THE COURT: That would be my preference.

MR. EICHEL: Without belaboring the point for the

10:10AM

same reasons we objected to testimony on the motions yesterday, same basis, we think the State's position as a matter of law it need not concern any testimony, no matter what testimony is — testimony is inconsequential to the outcome of these motions as a matter of law.

THE COURT: And it may very well end up being the case. However, I just think it is prudent at this point in time to allow the testimony to be presented, if nothing else to be considered again as a proffer for subsequent review perhaps to be considered substantively if the Court were to disagree with your analysis.

10:11AM

However, I do understand your position is that under res judicata and the law of the case, since the issue with regard to the jury waiver has been litigated and been affirmed on appeal, that I do not have the authority to reconsider that because I don't have the authority essentially to overrule a higher court in layman's terms, so to speak.

10:11AM

MR. EICHEL: We are all on the same page.

THE COURT: I understand that is your position and I understand the argument, but I think that the -- I just think it is a more prudent course at this point in time to allow the testimony to be presented to give the

record eyes as to what it is that they are offering, and then also, you know, to potentially consider it in the event that I should find merit to their motion.

MR. EICHEL: Fair enough.

MR. PORTER: I want to make one quick response.

The Court, and I know you understand this and please, I don't want to belabor a point, but the higher court in this case is the 6th Circuit.

THE COURT: Well, there are several. I am pretty low on the overall rung here.

10:12AM

MR. PORTER: With respect to this case, the higher court is the 6th Circuit. And that is the opinion you are dealing with. And clearly, that Court has said for the trial Court to address the jury waiver issue. I don't know how it could not be more clear.

THE COURT: I read <u>Davis vs. Coyle</u>. I read the comments by Judge Daughtrey -- is that how you pronounce it -- indicating, you know, that she felt that it would be an issue on remand and that she was providing some guidance in dicta, as to how it ought to be viewed and I have read that carefully. I read the case that she cited to and I am prepared to hear the arguments and so I understand that.

10:13AM

MR. PORTER: Maybe a question from the Court would help me here, and I mean that respectfully, to try to

fully articulate the issues. Given Judge Daughtrey's opinion that it would be an issue on the case that was remanded, I guess I am unclear of how in good faith you could say that is part of my res judicata.

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THE COURT: I'm not saying that it is. I haven't ruled on the issue. I recognize that that is their argument. That is all. I have not rendered a decision on any of these motions yet. It is my intent to render a written decision in response to all of these motions. I simply indicated that I understand pursuant to their argument it would be error for me, in fact, to consider really the motion. However, I am not going to make a determination on that at this point. And given that I have not made that determination, I think the more prudent course is to hear the testimony.

10:14AM

MR. PORTER: I mean, if it is going to be an issue, certainly one of our options is to go back to the 6th Circuit and have them issue an order to that effect.

10:14AM

THE COURT: I'm not going to tell you what you need to do or not do. You have to make your own decisions in that regard. I can tell you I read <u>Davis</u> <u>vs. Coyle</u> and I can tell you that it is on remand for resentencing, but I also read where they -- the Judge elected to provide guidance on issues that really

weren't before the Court at that point in time. I also read the concurring opinion of the other judge that did not look favorably upon Judge Daughtrey's doing so and I have considered all of that, and all of it is something that I will take into consideration. All I am saying, is you have witnesses here. Call your witness.

MR. PORTER: With that, Your Honor, we would call Mr. Davis. Mr. Davis will not be testifying as to the facts of the case, so he would be reserving his Fifth Amendment right. He will be testifying regarding conversations he had with his attorney regarding his jury waiver.

10:15AM

We understand to the extent that he testifies to those conversations, it is a waiver of the privilege, but only to that extent. Call Mr. Davis.

THE COURT: Mr. Davis.

VON CLARK DAVIS

Having been first duly sworn, was examined and testified under oath as follows:

10:16AM

DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. PORTER:

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- Q. State your name for the record.
- A. Von Clark Davis.
- Q. And is Clark your middle name --

1	A. Yes, it is.	Ī
2	Q just for clarification of the record?	
3	A. Yes, it is.	
4	Q. And Von Clark Davis, the normal the way you	1
5	spell it is the normal way people spell it?	
6	A. Yes, it is.	
7	Q. And your current address?	
8	A. Ohio State Penitentiary, Youngstown, Ohio.	1
9	Q. And are you the defendant in this case?	
10	A. Yes, I am.	10:17AM
11	Q. And I'm going to start by asking you some	
12	background information. First is, do you have a nickname	
13	persons call you by?	
14	A. Red.	ľ
15	Q. And how old are you, Red?	ļ
16	A. Sixty-one.	
17	Q. And prior to being incarcerated, how far did you	
18	go in school?	
19	A. GED.	
20	Q. And since you have been incarcerated, have you	10:17AM
21	obtained any additional education?	
22	A. Yes.	
23	Q. And could you tell the Judge what that additional	
24	education is?	
25	A. Associate's degree in liberal studies and a	
	TILL M. CUTTED DDD	1

year-and-a-half of personnel management. 1 2 Did you, in obtaining your Associate's degree, did 3 you have any courses in constitutional law or a related area? 4 No, I didn't. 5 Are -- I'm going to use the term jail house 0. lawyer. Could you tell me what your understanding of that 6 7 term is? It's basically considered inmates helping other 8 9 inmates with their law work, their cases. 10 THE COURT: I have heard the term before. 10:18AM 11 Have you served as a jail house lawyer to other 0. 12 individuals? 13 A. No. Have you, in fact, offered some suggestions to 14 Q. 15 Melynda and I with respect to how to litigate your case? 16 No, I haven't. Α. 17 Have you forwarded suggestions from other people? 0. 18 Yes, I have. A. And were those suggestions formulated by you? 19 Q. 20 Yes. A. 10:18AM 21 were they form -- did you come up with those Q. 22 suggestions? 23 A. No, I did not. 24 I want to move ahead to the present case now. 0. 25 When you were charged in this matter, were you able to retain

counsel? 1 2 Yes. Α. 3 Q. You hired the attorneys that represented you? 4 They were appointed to me. A. 5 And could you identify for the Judge who those Q. attorneys were? 6 7 Mr. Jack Garretson and Mr. Michael Shanks. Α. 8 And could you describe briefly your relationship Q. 9 with those attorneys? 10 It was very good. A. 10:19AM 11 0. Did you have faith in those attorneys? 12 Absolute faith. A . 13 0. And did you trust -- to what degree -- I'm sorry, 14 I am leading, Your Honor -- to what degree did you trust the 15 advice those attorneys gave you? Well, I should point out here that I had the 16 17 utmost confidence in Mr. Shanks and Mr. Garretson. I relied 18 totally on their advice and their direction. I felt 19 comfortable the way they was handling the case, and I accepted that. I thought they were for my best interests. They showed 20 10:20AM 21 that, displayed that, from the very beginning. 22 At some point did it become an issue whether you Q. should waive your right to a jury trial or not? 23 24 Yes, it did. A. And who raised that issue with you? 25 Q.

1	A. My attorneys.	
2	Q. And your attorneys being?	
3	A. Mr. Garretson and Mr. Shanks.	W
4	Q. And prior to them raising that issue, what did you	
5	think you were going to do for purposes of your trial?	
6	A. My knowledge at the time was it would be a jury	
7	trial. I was unaware that a three-judge panel existed at that	
8	time.	
9	Q. Did, at some point, you make a decision to waive	
10	your right to a jury trial?	10:21AM
11	A. Yes, I did.	41
12	Q. Prior to reaching that decision, did the attorneys	
13	make any promises to you?	
14	A. There was never any promises.	
15	Q. And did you, in fact, waive your right to a jury	
16	trial?	
17	A. Yes, I did.	
18	MR. PORTER: Court's permission to approach	
19	the witness for purposes of showing him Defendant's	
20	Exhibit C, Your Honor?	10:22AM
21	THE COURT: Permission granted.	
22	Q. Would you please look at Defendant's Exhibit C?	
23	A. (Witness complies with request.)	
24	Q. Are you able to identify that?	
25	A. Yes.	
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1	Q. And could you tell the Judge what that Exhibit C	
2	is?	
3	MR. PORTER: Your Honor, I have a copy. Would the	
4	Court like a copy?	
5	THE COURT: That would be helpful.	
6	MR. PORTER: I should have offered you the	1
7	exhibits yesterday, I'm sorry.	
8	THE COURT: No apologies necessary. I have	
9	actually seen this. It is attached to one of the	Π.
10	motions as an exhibit.	10:22AM
11	MR. PORTER: It is. I didn't know if you had it	
12	available, Your Honor.	
13	Q. (By Mr. Porter) Could you please identify	
14	Defendant's Exhibit C for the record and for the court	
15	reporter?	
16	A. This is a jury waiver.	
17	Q. And whose jury waiver is that?	
18	A. Mine.	
19	Q. And whose name appears on that?	
20	A. My name is signed here.	10:23AM
21	Q. And can you tell the Judge why you signed that?	
22	A. I signed it because I felt it was the best advice	
23	given by my attorneys and I felt comfortable doing so. I saw	
24	no reason to question or challenge my own decision making at	
25	the time. They were, again, to my best interests and I took	
ļ	TILL M. CUTTER BDB	Ļ

1	their advice and signed the waiver.	
2	Q. And did you, in fact, appear in court and tell the	
3	judges that you waived your right to a jury trial?	
4	A. Yes, I did.	
5	Q. Can you remember actually appearing there?	
6	A. Yes.	
7	Q. And did you tell the Judges you waive or Judge you	
8	waive your right to a jury trial?	
9	A. Yes, I did.	
10	Q. And why did you do that?	10:23AM
11	A. It was again, I felt it was the best advice	
12	from my attorneys and that is why I signed it.	
13	MR. PORTER: Could I have an opportunity to confer	
14	with counsel for a minute, Your Honor, please?	
15	THE COURT: Yes.	
16	(Counsel defers with co-counsel off the record.)	
17	MR. PORTER: Your Honor, we have no further	
18	questions. Thank you for the opportunity.	
19	THE COURT: Mr. Eichel, do you have questions?	
20	MR. EICHEL: No questions at this time.	10:24AM
21	THE COURT: Mr. Davis, you can return to your seat	
22	at counsel table.	
23	THE DEFENDANT: Thank you.	
24	MS. COOK-REICH: Call Mike Shanks.	
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MICHAEL SHANKS 1 2 Having been first duly sworn, was examined and testified under 3 oath as follows: 4 DIRECT EXAMINATION 5 BY MS. COOK-REICH: For the record, can you state your name, please? 6 Q. 7 My name is Michael Shanks. Α. 8 And your address? Q. 9 My business address is 110 North Third Street, A. Hamilton, Ohio. 10 10:25AM THE COURT: Can you speak a little bit louder? 11 Q. You were trial attorney for Von Clark Davis, also 12 13 known as Red? Along with Jack Garretson, that is correct. 14 You were the initial attorneys on that for both 15 the 1983 and 84 case, as well as 1989 when it was sent back 16 17 for resentencing; is that correct? That's correct. 18 Α. 19 Ultimately in 1984 the case was tried before a Q. 20 three-judge panel? 10:25AM 21 Yes, it was. A. 22 At the time that the case was originally before 23 the trial court, can you relate to the Court the persons that 24 comprised your defense team? Jack Garretson and I, my secretary. I believe Tim 25 Α.

10:27AM

10:27AM

Evans was also helping us out and I believe that was it.

- Q. Other than yourself and Mr. Garretson, were there any other attorneys, private investigators, social workers, mitigation specialists, psychologists appointed or assigned to assist you and Mr. Garretson in Von Clark Davis' defense?
- A. Not directly to assist us. I believe Dr. Roger Fisher was a psychologist and was appointed by the Court, but I don't think he was appointed or given to us as an expert for our purposes.
- Q. When the case came back to the Court in 1989, at that time did you have any additional assistance such as a mitigation specialist, social worker, an investigator, psychologist to assist in Von Clark Davis' defense?
- A. If my recollection is correct, I believe we asked for an additional psychologist or psychological review and I believe that was turned down.
 - Q. Okay.

- A. So the answer is, other than that, I don't think we had any other assistance.
- Q. Mr. Shanks, you have had an opportunity to review the American Bar Association's Guidelines for the Appointment and Performance of Counsel at Death Penalty Cases as of 2003?
 - A. I did.
- Q. Okay. And specifically are you familiar with Guideline 4.1?

MR. EICHEL: Your Honor, this appears to be way 1 2 beyond the scope of the jury waiver issue before the 3 Court. THE COURT: All right. 4 MR. EICHEL: If it is before the Court. 5 MS. COOK-REICH: It goes to the information and 6 7 knowledge he had in order to provide that advice. THE COURT: This is as of 2003, and you are asking 8 9 him about advice he gave in 1983 or '84? MS. COOK-REICH: Yes, sir. There are several 10 10:28AM cases from the United States Supreme Court in the 6th 11 Circuit that specifically indicate that the 2003 ABA 12 13 Guidelines are to be applied to cases back from the 14 1980s, specifically --15 THE COURT: But even if that is the case, I mean, 16 obviously in 1984, he did not have knowledge of rules 17 that had not come out for 20 years. MS. COOK-REICH: Absolutely. I can provide you a 18 19 line of cases that indicate even cases in the 1980s are 20 governed by the 2003 ABA Guidelines. 10:28AM THE COURT: I mean, I am going to overrule the 21 objection. I am going to allow her to ask the 22 23 question. I am assuming you will --MS. COOK-REICH: I will wrap it up, clear it up. 24 THE COURT: Clear it up, right. 25

THE WITNESS: I'm not familiar with it by section number. I am familiar with the basic guidelines.

- Q. (By Ms. Cook-Reich) Okay. And would it be fair to say that obviously in 1984 you didn't have any knowledge of 2003 ABA Guidelines?
 - A. That's true.
- Q. In regards to the ABA Guidelines relative to what should comprise of a defense team in a death penalty case, did you familiarize yourself with that?
 - A. Yes.

10:29AM

10:29AM

Q. Would you agree, Mr. Shanks, that at the time of your representation of Mr. Davis and at the time of advice given to him as to the waiver of a jury trial in 1984, that you did not have the requisite team as the ABA Guidelines set forth? Meaning you didn't have a defense investigator, you didn't have a social worker, you didn't have a mitigation specialist, you didn't have a psychologist specifically assigned to assist you in determining the life issues that your client might have faced to explain the offense?

A. That's correct. I believe the guidelines say at a minimum that would be the team and we had none of those experts.

- Q. Okay. And would it also be fair that in 1989 when the resentencing came back, you didn't have that?
 - That's correct.

JILL M. CUTTER, RPR

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Q. Okay. And in regards to the information that an	ĺ
let me back up. If you didn't have an investigator, who	
did you use or what did you use as your investigative	
services?	
A. For the most part Mr. Garretson and I spoke to	
family members. I knew most of his family, if not all of his	
family, spoke to them personally. Witnesses. I am not	
it's conceivable that the law office I had, Holbrock & Jonson	
at the time Tim Evans was an attorney. He may have gone	
out with me a couple of times just because he might have been	10:30AM
interested in the case, but I know that Mr. Garretson and I	
did the bulk of the investigation.	
Q. Would you say that given the lack of additional	
assistance of that defense team, we will just call them the	
other people that you didn't have, that you relied upon what	
you and Mr. Garretson could discover as attorneys?	
A. By default, that is correct.	
Q. To your knowledge, do yourself or Mr. Garretson	
have any expert training in psychology?	
A. No, but over the course of years of practicing	10:31AM
criminal law you become familiar with it. I am not trained as	

- A neurologist? Q.
- Certainly not that. A.
- Okay. Social worker? Q.

a psychologist in any way, shape or form.

A. Far from that.

Q. Would you have -- strike that. If you had been given information by a psychologist or a neurologist that your client suffered from possible brain impairment, would that have impacted upon your advice and opinion as to a jury waiver?

A. The answer is I believe it would have, because all cases -- the decision to -- for trial strategy to take one trial strategy or another, or the decision to waive a jury or not, decision to go three-judge panel in a death penalty case, these are extremely serious decisions and these are the types of things that you lay awake at night thinking about the right or wrong judgment.

10:32AM

I happened to know Mr. Davis personally, before his involvement in this case and was aware that he took a rigid -- what I perceived to be kind of a rigid attitude to his defense, which I couldn't really understand knowing his personality to be something different from that. And honestly I believe that if I had the advantage of a trained psychologist that would have been more specialized to look into these background issues, which would help to explain the attitude that he was presenting to us in the defense of his case, it may have impacted on the way we handled the jury waiver or the way we dealt with him on the issue of the jury waiver.

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1	Q. would you agree, Mr. Shanks, that a decision made	
2	without all of the facts, such as potential brain impairment,	
3	is a decision that is not well informed?	
4	A. A decision made with all of the facts sometimes is	
5	difficult, but a decision made without all of the facts is	
6	certainly deficient most of the time.	
7	Q. At the time that you advised Mr. Davis to waive	
8	let me back up. You did provide advice to Mr. Davis as to the	
9	waiver of the jury trial?	
10	A. That is Mr. Garretson and I together, over a	10:33AM
11	long time ultimately it resulted in advice being given to him	
12	to take the case to a three-judge panel.	
13	Q. And you are familiar with the Exhibit C, which was	
14	previously admitted and it might still be in front of you?	
15	A. Well, I am certainly familiar with it. In all	
16	honesty, I didn't remember it particularly, but I am familiar	
17	with it.	
18	Q. I will show you what is marked as Defendant's	
19	Exhibit C. Do you recognize your signature on that document?	
20	A. I do.	10:34AM
21	Q. And that is the jury waiver that was executed	
22	prior to proceeding in open court?	
23	A. That's correct, and even though I don't have	
24	direct recollection of the specific document, it is my	
25	signature and I do believe this one was filed in this case.	

- Q. At the time that you signed that or advised Mr. Davis relative to the right to a jury trial and his waiver of that jury trial right, you didn't have the expert assistance of a psychologist?
 - A. That's correct.

Q. If you had a social history of Mr. Davis, indicating a multi-generational history of children born out of wedlock, parental abandonment, children raised without fathers or father figures, infidelity, divorce, alcoholism, violent tempers on the part of women in the family, physically abusive behavior and illegal activities and incarceration, not just with Mr. Davis, but a multi-generational history of that, would that have impacted upon your advice given to Mr. Davis as to a waiver of a jury trial?

10:35AM

A. It would have and I think in this case even more specifically it would have been important because the history I have had of Mr. Davis was really directly related to my personal knowledge of his family. And it was limited to my prior experience with him plus interviews with his friends and family that Mr. Garretson and I had done. And as I sit here right now, I don't believe we developed any of those issues that later turned out to have some impact on Mr. Davis' personality.

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Q. Would it also have impacted your advice and opinion as to the ripeness of a jury waiver if you had known

about his dysfunctional nuclear family although you knew some of his family you didn't know the extent of his full family?

A. Knowing how defense in capital cases have evolved and the experience that I have later obtained and with the benefit of capital death penalty seminars, it would have had an impact because it would have impacted the mitigation that we would have been able to present to a jury which may have been more substantial, should have been more substantial if we would have had the investigators and all of the experts that now are common in capital cases.

10:36AM

Q. Mr. Shanks, in a prior affidavit and I believe the post-conviction litigation, you indicated that your waiver of the jury trial and advice to Mr. Davis was rested mainly, and you used the word "mainly", on the trial Court's failure to sever the weapons under disability charge. If you had had the information relative to brain impairment, the multi-generational history of problems in his family and the dysfunctional nature of his family, would that "mainly" word change?

10:37AM

A. It may have, because it would have given us an explanation for some of his conduct that we weren't able to explain away in a satisfactory way. I was concerned, I am sure Mr. Garretson was concerned, about the effect of his prior weapons issues and weapons involved in this case, and in dealing with juries, we felt that that was a very negative

circumstance that we didn't have ammunition to deal with to 1 2 balance out, you know, we think in an appropriate manner. So 3 it may have impacted our decisions and our thought processes 4 because at that point in time that was the most critical 5 aspect or one of the most critical aspects in our decision to 6 recommend a jury waiver. 7 MS. COOK-REICH: Okay. May I have one second, 8 please? 9 THE COURT: You may. MS. COOK-REICH: I have no further questions for 10 10:38AM Mr. Shanks. 11 12 THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Eichel? 13 CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. EICHEL: 14 15 Good morning, Mr. Shanks. 16 A. Mr. Eichel. 17 You and I know each other for a long time? Q. Fortunately we have known each other. 18 Α. 19 Unfortunately, it's a long time, that's correct. 20 Okay. Class of 1976 UC law school, you are a 0. 10:38AM graduate with honors? 21 22 Thank you very much. 23 Q. I graduated, not necessarily --24 You are blowing my cover here, Dan. Α. 25 Back in 1983, the Common Pleas Court of Butler Q.

10:39AM

10:40AM

County consisted of three general division judges; is that correct?

- A. I believe so.
- Q. That is Judge Moser, Judge Stitzinger and Judge Brewer who was presiding over this case?
 - A. Right.

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- Q. And Judge Brewer had a plethora of pretrial motions filed by you and Mr. Garretson?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And one of those was the motion to sever Count
 Two, the trial of Count Two from the trial of Count One, which
 Judge Brewer denied?
 - A. Right.
- Q. And it has already been brought out, your main reason -- mainly was the word you used in that affidavit -- was because the severance was denied, therefore you wouldn't be able to keep that evidence from the jury, so you waived a jury trial; is that correct?
- A. Yes. That was a trial strategy issue that we all considered. It was a concern for us for sure.
- Q. Okay. In fact, Mr. Evans, who handled the case on appeal, you were aware of what was -- what was eventually raised on appeal, the primary issue was about the severance; is that not right?
 - A. Yes, you know, I am relying on my memory now, but

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I believe that is correct. I wasn't involved in the actual 1 2 appeal. Mr. Evans did it. But I do think that that was the 3 focus. 4 0. Mr. Evans was solo on every appeal he ever did 5 really. Well. on this one. Let's not talk about other cases. 6 And you testified today you knew Mr. Davis personally? I did. 7 Α. You consulted with him on this case from virtually 8 0. the moment he was first in the Butler County jail? 9 Actually, I think before he was in the Butler 10 10:40AM 11 County jail. when he came into the Butler County jail, he 12 0. 13 already had told police you were his attorney? 14 Yes, I believe I actually talked to him or at least talked to his family before he turned himself in. 15 16 Okay. And you gladly took this case? Honestly, sadly would be the thing, because I 17 A. thought a lot of him and as everybody who knew him was 18 extremely saddened by the allegations and felt bad for him to 19 20 be in the circumstance, but I took the case willingly. 10:41AM Yeah. You weren't reluctant to take the case at 21 Q. 22 a11? 23 A. No. You spent a lot of hours on this case? 24 Q. 25 A. Yes.

1	Q. You were court appointed. I'm sure the documents	
2	filed in this case for you to be paid reflected a lot of	
3	hours?	
4	A. They don't reflect all of the hours because there	
5	was a \$2,500 limit and you get to that pretty quickly.	
6	Q. Okay.	
7	A. You spend a lot of time.	
8	Q. And you also over the years prior to this	
9	occurrence were very familiar with Dr. Roger Fisher?	
10	A. Yes.	10:42AN
11	Q. And Dr. Fisher is court appointed on hundreds of	
12	cases in Butler County. Was a court appointed attorney	
13	well, court appointed evaluator, psychologist?	
14	A. It was at the start of his career here, but, yes,	
15	he had been involved in the court before and had done	
16	evaluations for different NGRI's, things like that.	
17	Q. It's your recollection today that he was court	
18	appointed by the Judge but not on a motion of yours?	
19	A. You know what, Dan, I don't really recall. I	
20	believe he was court appointed, but he is appointed by the	10:42A
21	Court but he wasn't given to us in a traditional sense where	
22	we had an employer/employee relationship where he had	
23	confidential circumstances. It wasn't that type of situation,	
24	but we may have had filed a motion. I don't recall right now.	
25	Q. Whatever that situation was, the record reflected	

that?

A. Right.

- Q. But whether he was court appointed or not, isn't it true that Dr. Fisher always freely discussed these cases with defense counsel, with all counsel?
- A. Sure. He was available and he was candid in his evaluations and spoke to us, spoke to me. I think the difficulty with Roger Fisher's evaluation is at the time and I remember in one of the motions filed, the psychology expert the psychology experts were focused on issues of competency, insanity, and things like that. They had yet to develop the expertise that they are now talking about as far as helping with family issues, social issues, other impairments that might go to mitigation.

Roger Fisher was very open with us as far as the evaluations he performed. And I am sure I asked him, although I don't remember specifically everything I asked him, a lot of things that might help us, but I am not sure he was experienced in the type of evaluations that they do now.

- Q. Well, with that qualification, he may have not at the time psychology -- maybe clinical psychology at the time wasn't up with what it is today with mitigation?
 - A. It is evolved for sure.
- Q. At that time, though, he was very astute in issues of competency to stand trial, insanity at the time of the

10:44AM

10.43AM

offense, present competency to assist you, counsel, in his own defense?

- A. He was, yes. He was competent to make those evaluations for sure.
 - Q. And he did so on many, many occasions?
 - A. Right, not just this one.
 - Q. And you did discuss this case with Dr. Fisher?
 - A. Many times.

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Q. And Dr. Fisher, in fact, was called at one stage or another of this case I believe?

10:44AM

- A. He was called.
- Q. Do you recall his testimony, and for the record this is, counsel, information on page 404 of the transcript of testimony. The defendant is now free of disease or defect. Do you recall?
- A. I recall that the substance of his evaluation was he was free of disease or defect. Do I remember him saying that specifically? No, but I believe that was his opinion.
- Q. Also page 403 the transcript of testimony, defendant was free of mental disease or defect that would have impaired his capacity to appreciate the criminality of any conduct which he engaged or had conformed his conduct to the requirements of the law?

A. I am aware that that was the substance of his testimony; that is correct.

10:45AM

Q.	And basically he said he was had explosive
psychiatric	disorder and problems relating with women?
Α.	I think it was an isolated explosive disorde

- A. I think it was an isolated explosive disorder. I am not sure what the phraseology was, but yes, explosive psychiatric disorder and I know that he indicated that he had a problem in dealing with women.
- Q. But free of mental disease or defect were the lynch pins of his decision?
- A. I do not dispute what you read because that would be an accurate verbatim statement.

10:46AM

- Q. In consulting with him before he testified, you knew -- you freely discussed what he meant in regard to his evaluation of what he saw in Mr. Davis?
- A. Yeah, that is true. Really more than that; what he meant and how it could help us and how we could relate that issues that would help either in his defense or mitigation. It was more than just what he meant by that, because that is a pretty cold diagnosis. You are not insane at the time and the defense of insanity, you know, there was an issue about diminished capacity back then, which was focused on whether or not that was allowed to be used in trial. I dealt with him in anything which we thought might be helpful.

10:47AM

My concern now for Mr. Davis is that I am not sure Roger was able to identify things that we might have been able to use later on for mitigation.

1	Q. In mitigation?	I
2	A. Right.	
3	Q. Such as dysfunctional family issues?	
4	A. The things that she said. The things that have	
5	evolved to be focus issues on mitigation.	
6	Q. I see. All right. Did he ever give any	
7	indication to you that there was a problem with his competency	
8	to stand trial?	
9	A. No.	
10	Q. And that was a major issue at the time as far as	10:47AM
11	criminal cases in general, you would have asked those	
12	questions?	
13	A. Yes.	
14	Q. And he did not indicate anything of the sort that	
15	he was not competent?	
16	A. No. And I didn't have any indication from my	
17	experience that he was incompetent to stand trial.	
18	Q. And your focus personally with yourself and Mr.	
19	Davis you had no indication?	
20	A. No.	10:48AM
21	MR. EICHEL: Okay. No further questions, Your	
22	Honor.	
23	MS. COOK-REICH: I just have a couple of clean-up	
24	questions.	
25	THE COURT: That's fine.	
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REDIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MS. COOK-REICH:

- Q. Mr. Shanks, would you agree that -- I want to make sure I am hearing you right. Dr. Fisher's role in his psychological evaluation was to assist on the issue of potential not guilty by reason of insanity as a plea, to assist in regards to whether the client was competent and to assist as to potentially an issue of diminished capacity?
- A. The answer to the best of my recollection is that is correct and that would be because those were the issues that psychologists traditionally testified to in that time frame. And as a defense lawyer, and as I answered Mr. Eichel, I did try to speak with him to see if there was anything else that might be helpful, but those were the traditional concerns that he did the evaluation for. If I recall, the tests that he performed were those tests that were used to determine those basic issues, competency...
- Q. And those things would go to the issue of guilt, not mitigation?
- A. More specifically to guilt than mitigation for sure.
- Q. You're aware that the 2003 ABA Guidelines indicate that the psychologist is to be an integral part of the team assisting at all steps and certainly at the mitigation phase of a case?

10:49AM

10:49AM

1	A. I am aware that that is what	
2	Q. To help develop a social history, help develop or	
3	find an explanation for a client's actions?	
4	A. The role of psychologist now is something separate	
5	from what Roger Fisher performed for the Court on that date,	
6	that is correct.	
7	MS. COOK-REICH: No further questions.	
8	THE COURT: Any further?	
9	MR. EICHEL: No.	
10	THE COURT: All right. Mr. Shanks, thank you for	10:50AM
11	your testimony and you are excused.	la re
12	MS. COOK-REICH: Your Honor, can we go off the	V
13	record for a minute?	
14	(Defense counsel confers with defendant off the	
15	record.)	
16	MS. COOK-REICH: Thank you, Your Honor.	
17	THE COURT: You have had a moment to confer with	
18	counsel and with your client?	
19	MS. COOK-REICH: Yes, Your Honor.	
20	THE COURT: Are you ready to proceed?	10:52AM
21	MS. COOK-REICH: That would be the end of our	
22	witness testimony in this case, and we have identified	
23	C today, and yesterday we identified A and B. We would	
24	like to submit them into the record for the Court. I	
25	know you have seen C. I don't think we provided you a	
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1 copy of A and B yesterday. 2 THE COURT: And that would be fine. Are you 3 saying that your testimony is complete with regard to 4 all motions? 5 MS. COOK-REICH: Yes, Your Honor. 6 THE COURT: All right. Any objection to me 7 accepting these exhibits into evidence for purposes of 8 this hearing? 9 MR. EICHEL: No, Your Honor. 10 THE COURT: All right. 10:52AM 11 MS. COOK-REICH: I will give them to Joe. 12 THE COURT: And it is A, B and C? 13 MS. COOK-REICH: Yesterday when we finished I left 14 A and B up on the podium here and I took them home with 15 me. THE COURT: Those have now been admitted into 16 17 evidence. Is there any evidence or testimony that the 18 State wishes to offer? MR. EICHEL: We need to proffer nothing, Your 19 20 Honor. 10:53AM THE COURT: All right. Let me know when you are 21 ready or are prepared to argue. 22 23 MS. COOK-REICH: We are going to split the factual and the legal argument. I will do the factual. Mr. 24 25 Porter will do the legal argument.

You have heard the testimony of both Mr. Davis and Mr. Shanks today relative to the information that both counsel had available to them and the information that Mr. Davis had available to him when he made the waiver of the jury trial. And we would submit to the Court that under the 2003 ABA standards, given the deficiency in the information counsel had available to them to provide the proper advice, that the waiver should be taken away at this time and Mr. Davis should be allowed to have a jury trial relative to mitigation.

10:54AM

I would like to first address, although I am going to get into legal argument, the issue that we kind of started on in regards to why the 2003 ABA Guidelines should apply. And I will give you the case cites to them specifically. VanHook, which it is Van Hook vs.

Anderson, V-A-N-H-O-O-K. A decision from August 4, 2008 from the 6th Circuit. I don't have the F 3D cite yet. The Westlaw cite is 2008, 29 52 109. And in that particular case the ABA Guidelines from 2003 are addressed relative to the issue of counsel's advice and performance and investigation and they indicate that the 2003 guidelines are applicable even though cases and the facts of the case occurred previously and then there is a line of cases out of the 6th Circuit on the similar vein. One would be Hamblin, H-A-M-B-L-I-N, vs.

10:54AM

Mitchell. Case cite 354, F 3D 462. Specifically at page 487. And in that particular case, the Court indicated that the 2003 ABA Guidelines simply explain in greater detail than the 1989 guidelines, the obligations of counsel and that those guidelines do not depart in principle or context from Strickland, Wiggins, or other 6th Circuit decisions concerning obligations of counsel.

Specifically, in the Hamblin case, that was a 1982 trial of an aggravated murder case. So they are applying the 2003 standards even back to a 1982 case. Additionally, in <u>Dickerson vs. Bagley</u>, case cite 453 F 3D 690, at page 694 also a 6th Circuit decision out of 2006 also applying the 2003 standards from the ABA Guidelines from an aggravated murder trial from 1985.

And additionally, <u>Rompilla vs. Beard</u>,

R-O-M-P-I-L-L-A, 2005 125 Supreme Court 2456 and that
is a 1988 murder trial in which the Court in 2005, the
United States Supreme Court applied the 1989 and 2003

ABA Guidelines to counsel's performance, investigation and obligations.

THE COURT: So I am clear, your argument is that due to these proposed deficiencies in the advice, that the jury waiver was not knowing, intelligent and voluntary as to sentencing, but it was as to guilt?

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1 MS. COOK-REICH: We tried to stay away from guilt 2 because you --3 THE COURT: I'm just trying to figure out what 4 your argument is. 5 MS. COOK-REICH: Factually, I focused only on 6 mitigation and I did so with Mr. Shanks because the 7 Court has directed in Davis v. Coyle as directed that 8 this is not a resentencing and I am trying to limit 9 what we did. I simply put on Mr. Shanks as to the 10 impact of additional information, if it would have 10:57AM 11 impacted his advice had he had both the assistance back in those years and the information, how would that have 12 13 impacted his advice to his client and his decision as to how to proceed on the mitigation trial. If you 14 would like additional information as to how it would 15 have impacted the guilt, I can certainly go forward on 16 17 that, but I didn't want to open that --THE COURT: I was just trying to figure out what 18 19 your argument was and you were tailoring the 20 argument --10:57AM 21 MS. COOK-REICH: I am tailoring the argument to 22 the mitigation phase because that is what we are particularly here on. At the time that Mr. Shanks and 23 Mr. Garretson represented Mr. Davis, they were without 24 the assistance other than themselves. They had no 25

social worker to gather social history. They didn't have mitigation specialists. They didn't have a regular investigator to conduct interviews of witnesses and they certainly didn't have a psychologist that was assigned to them to help them put it all together. And as Mr. Shanks put it, specifically, the role of Dr. Fisher at the time was to do an NGRI, competency and a little bit of diminished capacity and he stuck with the guilt phase of the trial. He didn't assist with the mitigation phase which is what the 2003 ABA Guidelines cover and I can point the Court to that specifically.

10:58AM

THE COURT: And the only thing -- I don't know for sure because again, I haven't read the transcript, but just from my review of kind of the appellate history of the case, in <u>Davis vs. Bagley</u>, which was the case out of the District Court, there are references in that case to the fact that he was appointed after the guilt phase prior to mitigation pursuant to the statutes that allow the Court to order a PSI, and allow them to appoint for purposes of mitigation. That was the impression that I had from the discussion in that case. And let me see if I can find it specifically. Again, you have an advantage over me at this point in terms of being more familiar with the transcript of the proceedings. I'm just asking what the facts are, not

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legal argument.

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MS. COOK-REICH: My factual memory of --

THE COURT: There was an issue in that case, it says, "Petitioner also urges the Court to alter or amend its judgment because the psychologist presented by defense counsel during petitioner's mitigation hearing was not actually a defense expert witness. Specifically petitioner argues that although he initially requested the appointment of Dr. Roger Fisher as his defense psychologist pursuant ORC 2929.024, subsequent actions by the prosecution in the trial court resulted in the appointment of Dr. Fisher not as a defense expert pursuant to 2029.024, but as an expert pursuant to 2929.03(D)(1), who is obligated to report his findings to the prosecution and the trial court? And so, I guess just from a factual standpoint, it appears that he was appointed and specifically 2929.03(D)(1) provides when death may be imposed as a penalty the Court upon the request of the defendant shall require a pre-sentence investigation to be made and upon request of the defendant shall require a mental examination to be made and shall require reports of the investigation. And if a mental examination, copies of any reports prepared should be furnished to the Court, the trial jury if the offender was tried by

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a jury, to the prosecutor, and to the offender or the offender's counsel.

So just from a factual standpoint I wasn't sure that what you were stating was accurate because it seems like -- at least the record that was in front of that District Court would indicate that he was appointed at the mitigation or for purposes of mitigation, but obviously not pursuant to 2929.024, which is what would occur today.

11 01AM

MS. COOK-REICH: I am relying upon my memory of the history, but I was only 12 when this particular case was coming through and what I have read what Mr. Shanks has advised as to what Dr. Fisher's role was at the time. I think that your statement reading that particular case that Dr. Fisher was more of the Court expert rather than the defense expert as in comport with Mr. Shanks has testified to, and is completely opposite of what the 2003 ABA Guidelines provide. And specifically, I would point to the Court to guideline 4.1, which is the defense team's supporting services as well as 10.7, which is the investigation guideline and 10.11, defense case concerning penalty. And those guidelines including the commentaries all speak of the psychologist. I am going to focus on him because that is the only one expert that existed, but the

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psychologist is supposed to be a team member, the defense team member and supposed to have the ability to --

THE COURT: Similar to the experts that I have appointed in this case to assist Mr. Davis in his resentencing, correct?

MS. COOK-REICH: Yes, but the role of those particular experts pursuant to the ABA Guidelines is that they are not a Court's witness, Your Honor, but instead they are part of the defense team with the privileges that are associated with that; someone to talk with, have him evaluated to determine if there is a family history that needs to be gone into, obtain and review -- I apologize. A mitigation specialist would obtain but a psychologist would review any relevant records, social workers, Naval history, family history, the history that we spoke of that were in prior affidavits from this case relative to potential brain disorders. Those things that are important in what Mr. Shanks says that he was without at the time of providing the advice to Mr. Davis and although Mr. Garretson is not here, I relate to the Court that Mr. Shanks said that he and Mr. Garretson spoke about this case at all times and that Mr. Shanks didn't have that advice. Mr. Garretson wasn't a psychologist or

11:02AM

11:03AM

1 neurologist or social worker either. And I apologize 2 for not bringing that to Mr. Shanks' attention, but he 3 indicated they didn't have those extra degrees. But 4 our argument is that at the time, they didn't have the 5 expert services which would have assisted them to 6 uncover the mitigation evidence that was necessary to 7 provide an explanation for the offense which is what 8 the role and goal of mitigation and mitigation hearing 9 is. You are past the guilt phase. You are past 10 explaining I did or I didn't do this. You are in the 11 phase of what explains the client's behavior and as Mr. Shanks said he didn't have that. He had none of that. 12 13 Yes, he knew Mr. Davis and Mr. Davis' family because 14 they lived in Hamilton, but he certainly didn't have 15 the information relative to the multi-generational issues that Mr. Davis had in his past and I believe Mr. 16 Shanks testified that all of those things would have 17 18 impacted on his advice relative to waiving the jury trial. And most significantly brain impairment would 19 have provided that connection why is Red here? And I 20 think Mr. Eichel asked him about his first involvement 21 with the case, and Mr. Shanks said, you know, we were 22 saddened to hear because I was a friend of the family. 23 24 Such advice and expert assistance would have impacted 25 as Mr. Shanks said his advice to his client. And Mr.

11:04AM

11:04AM

Davis testified that he relied on his attorney's advice. He has the utmost respect for Mr. Shanks and Mr. Garretson and would have taken their advice. Mr. Davis, likewise, is not a neurologist or a psychologist, not a social worker to provide the multi-generational history and the social history that is necessary in mitigation cases. What I am trying to say is that the information and advice that an attorney provides to their client is only as good as the information that attorney has. And without that, that is not a knowing, intelligent waiver of the right to a jury trial.

11:05AM

THE COURT: All right.

MS. COOK-REICH: Mr. Randall Porter will discuss the legal issues.

THE COURT: This is still on L?

MS. COOK-REICH: Yes, I focused on L.

MR. PORTER: And based upon the Court's questions if I could jump in on my partner's and add to this, though I am sort of getting into the factual issues.

11:06AM

I don't have a cite, but it is Glen, G-L-E-N-N, vs. Tate. It was the first Ohio case to reach 6th Circuit. It was out of Mahoney County. Counsel in that case elected to proceed with the appointment of an expert pursuant to 2929.03 as opposed to 2929.024 and

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the 6th Circuit found that counsel was ineffective for doing so. The second and I don't have the citation off the top of my head and I apologize to the Court. I should have been prepared for this issue. I'm sorry. I do have the Glenn vs. Tate cite now thanks to counsel. 71 fed 3rd 1204 6th Circuit, 1995. The second fact that the Court raised and I will go on to the legal issues, is that the Court cited from the record that counsel had waited 'til between guilt and mitigation or trial phase and sentencing phase to ask for the appointment of mitigation. I will submit additional authority on that, Your Honor. There is a plethora of 6th Circuit case law that says if you are waiting to prepare your sentencing phase in a capital case after the trial phase, then you are pretty much per se ineffective.

11:07AM

THE COURT: I don't know that that happened. I am indicating that based on my experience in the capital cases that I have handled that that 2929.03(D)(1) issue doesn't occur or doesn't arise until after a finding of guilt and prior to proceeding into the mitigation phase. And my experience now, of course, defense counsel almost always declines to have their client participate in either a PSI or that mental examination, but I -- that is why I made that comment. There is

11:07AM

nothing in <u>Davis vs. Bagley</u> that tells me precisely when the request happened or anything like that. I didn't mean to side track you with that issue.

MR. PORTER: And I think there is some -- in counsel's citing of the case I think real insightful is the Van Hook case that Melynda cited you to. It occurred during the same time frame the Court talks about the difficulties and counsel being ineffective for retaining someone from the court clinic and secondly for not having a mitigation investigator and again this was a 1983 case. I am not standing up here -- I am supposed to talk about the legal issues. What I tried to do preparing last night is to move through the State's argument and I think I just have five points I want to respond to.

11:08AM

The first is and it's probably error on my part, is the way we have let the issue become framed. And we have let the issue become framed of one of should Red get to withdraw his jury waiver? And I am the one that framed it. And I am thinking back I should have framed it differently. It should have been framed as, does this Court have the power to reconstitute a three-judge panel? The prosecution --

11:09AM

THE COURT: That kind of moves us into the other motion, though, doesn't it?

MR. PORTER: It does, but I am responding -- and I agree with the Court wholeheartedly. The prosecution addressed both issues, both responses. I am not being very articulate. All I was going to say is maybe I focused the issue wrong. And if, in fact, the Court finds that 2929.06 is constitutionally infirm at that point I think the Court doesn't have the power to reconvene the panel. There is no other basis for the Court to do that. Secondly --

11:10AM

THE COURT: But that is a distinct legal issue I think from whether he would be entitled to have a jury either whether you want to characterize it as the right to withdraw his previous jury waiver and ask for a jury to participate in the resentencing in this case, or simply whether he has the ability to request a jury at this point despite his waiver, that is separate and distinct I think from the analysis of whether 2929.06 applies retroactively.

11:11AM

MR. PORTER: And I want to think about the Court's question for a minute. And if my answer is not responsive, please ask me to clarify. I think it is a distinct issue, but --

THE COURT: Ramifications are very similar, but it is a distinct issue. I understand.

MR. PORTER: It is a distinct issue, but if you

can't reconvene and reconvene may be the wrong word there. If you can't reconvene the panel, then whether he can withdraw his jury waiver becomes somewhat moot.

THE COURT: Yes, I agree.

MR. PORTER: The second issue, is the Ring issue.

Back when this case was tried in 1983, Red didn't have a 6th Amendment constitutional right to a jury for purposes of sentencing. The scope of the 6th Amendment has changed dramatically for purposes of capital litigation. We cited the Court to Ring vs. Arizona.

And this day where the U.S. Supreme Court is constricting the bill of rights --

11:12AM

THE COURT: I guess a question -- not to take you off track again -- but in 1983, just as today, he did have the right in a capital case to have the jury -- to have a jury both as to guilt and as to sentencing.

MR. PORTER: He had a statutory right. He did not have a constitutional right. That is the distinction.

THE COURT: Okay.

11:13AM

MR. PORTER: The prosecution cites the Court to the Ohio Supreme Court case in Ketterer. Ketterer is distinguishable -- and I don't disagree with what they cite in the holding report. They cite to -- that a defendant can waive his 6th Amendment right as interpreted by Ring. I agree wholeheartedly with that,

but if you look at the facts as they layout, Ring was decided June 24, 2002. Mr. Ketterer committed his crime, I have it in my notes on February 24th, 2003. Hence that constitutional right or the constitution as we understand it now, existed at the time Mr. Ketterer made his waiver. That didn't exist in this case.

Third is the prosecution argues that what Red is attempting to do today is to withdraw his jury waiver in the middle of the trial. What we have basically had is I think we said it's either 24 or 25-year break in this.

11:14AM

THE COURT: Coming up on 25.

MR. PORTER: And the prosecution in their pleadings has cited to part of the 6th Circuit holding, but I think it is important to look at the sentence after the fact, that the prosecution has repeatedly cited to as we -- I am quoting now -- we note that under Ohio Revised Code 2945.05 a waiver of jury trial may be withdrawn by the defendant at any time before the commencement of trial. Here is what the prosecution cites: Granted the resentencing hearing that we order today will not constitute a trial in the sense that the petitioner's guilt or innocence is again at issue. But I think it is important that the Court -- and I know the Court is familiar with the opinion.

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Please, I don't mean to insult the Court's intelligence.

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THE COURT: I don't take insult easily, so feel free to make your argument.

MR. PORTER: The next sentence I think is real important, which the 6th Circuit goes on, however, in this case, the proceeding can indeed be considered a functional equivalent of a trial because unlike sentencing in a non-capital case it will take the form of an evidentiary proceeding on the question whether Davis should receive the death penalty or some form of a life sentence. So Red would respectfully disagree with the prosecutor's characterization that we have just taken a 24 or 25-year break in the proceedings and here we are again. And I don't mean to throw the Court's words back at him, but we have had this argument in the past in this case and the Court I think used the term he is here on a de novo proceeding. And I would at least like to suggest that we are really here on a new day, a new trial for purposes of these proceedings.

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The fourth issue and we have heatedly debated this morning already, I am not going to go there again, is what effect the 6th Circuit decision has with respect to res judicata and law of the case. Cite the Court to

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Davis vs. Coyle, 475 781. Again, I know the Court is familiar with the case. And I also think and the Court cited Givens concurring opinion this morning.

THE COURT: I indicated that I have read that. I read the opinion from soup to nuts.

MR. PORTER: I think it is interesting how she interprets the majority opinion that it is, in fact, giving this Court guidance as to what issues can be reopened or not reopened and this was one of those issues. Just as Givens goes on to talk about after concluding, the case must be resentenced I would refrain from expressing any opinion as to the other now moot issues raised by Davis. In particular, I would avoid suggesting to the Ohio courts an approach to the jury waiver issue as the majority opinion does after concluding there is no basis from federal relief. And I think she is at least acknowledging there that, in fact, that is what majority has done here. They said this is an open issue when it comes back to this Court. Those are my responses. I thank the Court for listening.

11:17AM

11:18AM

THE COURT: Thank you. Mr. Eichel, will you be arguing for the State?

MR. EICHEL: Yes, Your Honor, thank you.

THE COURT: If I neglected to do so, I think I

said it yesterday, but I will make it clear again, prior to the hearing today, prior to argument either by Ms. Cook-Reich, Mr. Porter or yourself, I did and have fully reviewed the motions and the responses that have been provided in writing. I just want the record to be clear that I have done that.

MR. EICHEL: Thank you, Your Honor. It was my intention today to approach this as I would an appellate argument knowing that in the appellate court as in this court everything has already been read and considered. You want further oral argument on what we think of the other side's argument I think.

11:19AM

THE COURT: Fair enough.

MR. EICHEL: We have heard a lot about what the 6th Circuit said and I would point out clearly it is dicta. It is not a part of the remand. Not a part of the order of the Court. And that being said, I don't ask the Court to totally disregard it, but I ask the Court to look at what that majority — those two judges of the majority did say and take it at face value.

11:20AM

First of all, they did not consider or cite or say anything about the impact of the Ohio resentencing statute that is the motion M, the actual motion M. 2929.06(B) expressly requires that if you had a conviction after a three-judge panel's decision and

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resentencing is ordered by any federal or state court, that resentencing shall be done by a three-judge panel.

Davis vs. Coyle didn't consider the fact that Ohio has a statute that provides a procedure here.

Secondly, they consider only one Ohio case when they try to discern what the Ohio law will be on retrial. They only cite 2945.05, which expressly states you don't have a withdrawal of a jury waiver after the commencement of trial. And they cite one case Court of Appeals decision State vs. McGee, which in that case, it did involve a new trial on remand reversal on the conviction. McGee was reversed by the Ohio Supreme Court because of defective indictment. was remanded for a whole new trial. The prosecutor even went to the point of amending the indictment to fix it, to fix the error that caused the reversal then you start from an arraignment. According to the Court of Appeals you proceed anew from arraignment of the amendment indictment to a new trial. So you inherently revoke -- and that makes sense. It makes inherent sense because you are starting a commencement of the trial. We are not doing that in this case.

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McGee, that Court of Appeals decision, was considered and distinguished by Judge Valen in 2004 in

State vs. Martin and on that very ground. In that

JILL M. CUTTER, RPR (513) 785-6596

VON CLARK DAVIS v. WARDEN CASE NO. 2:16-cv-00495 STATE COURT TRANSCRIPTS - Page 946

case, there was a trial during the course of the trial the McGee error was discovered there was a missing element. The prosecutor in the trial amended the indictment. The trial proceeded, and then the case was reopened later. Judge Valen said there was -- the reopening didn't trigger the right to have a new jury. This is distinguished from State vs. McGee.

Look at <u>Davis vs. Coyle</u> again. They cite two federal court decisions about waiver of jury trial does not bar a demand for a jury on a retrial of the same case. <u>United States vs. Groth</u> and <u>United States vs.</u>

<u>Lee</u>, they cite a third case <u>Sinistaj vs. Burt</u> another 6th Circuit case. It says the rule in Groth is inapplicable when no event such as the reversal and remand for a new trial intervenes between the waiver and attempted withdraw. <u>Sinistaj vs. Burt</u> is exactly like what Judge Valen says McGee should be distinguished. I'm not sure I said that phrase correctly, but --

THE COURT: I understood what you were saying.

MR. EICHEL: It also -- because there is no event that intervened between the waiver and the attempted withdraw, in that such as a remand for new trial, that doesn't contemplate a new waiver, a new jury waiver having been necessary.

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11:23AM

Mr. Porter argued today -- I wrote down four issues. I missed the fifth one I guess. The first thing, most important thing that he mentioned first was he should rephrase the memorandum. In fact, if you look at L, it is not captioned motion. It is captioned memorandum. But he should rephrase his issue, does this Court have the power to reconvene a panel? I submit what this memorandum asks the Court is, does this Court have the power to impanel a jury for resentencing?

11:24AM

I think that question is answered by State -- the Supreme Court of Ohio in a couple of cases. One is State vs. Mason, vs. Griffin. In matters of criminal sentencing of Ohio is a statutory procedure. Trial court does not have any inherent power to act. It only has such power to act as is provided in the statute or rule. And in that Mason vs. Griffin, Judge Griffin unambiguously lacked jurisdiction to convene a jury sentencing hearing supposed compliance with Blakely and Apprendi.

11:25AM

Mr. Porter is asking this Court to convene a jury trial under Ring. That is the same as Apprendi and Blakely. Same legal theory a Apprendi and Blakely. Supreme Court, long standing rule, we do not create procedure out of whole cloth. They said that in 1987

in <u>State vs. Penix</u>. And they cited that type of logic in <u>State vs. Mason</u>, <u>vs. Griffin</u>. Most important, <u>State vs. Ketterer</u>, is a case citing <u>Mason vs. Griffin</u>. And in Ketterer arising out of Butler County, it was asked that the trial judge or three-judge panel take guilty plea and a waiver of jury and then have a bifurcated proceeding where the jury determines the sentence. That is exactly what is being asked for here today. That is exactly what is being asked for. And the Supreme Court says there is no rule. It is not permitted by any statute or rule in Ohio to have a hybrid or bifurcated procedure such as that.

11:26AM

If you look at the Ring line of cases, Apprendi, Blakely, Ring, Booker, the Supreme Court has stated in one of those cases, it is Blakely, the Supreme Court majority of that Court said nothing prevents defendant from waiving his Apprendi rights. In this case the defendant waived his 6th Amendment right to a jury trial. He waived it and had a bench trial. Based on that, he had a bench trial under Ohio law, three-judge panel. And under Ohio law as motion L and motion M will determine, that law is if you had a conviction and your conviction is affirmed, you get a resentencing down the road by a three-judge panel if you had a three-judge panel in the first place. It is consistent

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with Ketterer. It is consistent with Mason. It is consistent with the law of the case. And I need not reiterate what I said in the memorandum I filed in this case. Thank you.

THE COURT: Thank you. Mr. Porter, final word on the matter?

MR. PORTER: I just have two very brief responses.

THE COURT: And if one of them isn't addressing where I would derive the authority to impanel a jury, please add that as one of the issues that I would like to hear about.

11:28AM

MR. PORTER: I think the first question is if you have -- assuming you have either an invalid waiver or for a number of reasons we have set forth, I think at that point I accept the prosecution's argument --

THE COURT: You are saying we can't impanel a new jury, that I am just --

MR. PORTER: To go by the prosecution's argument you can't impanel a new jury either and at that point you are required to impose a life sentence. In fact --

11:28AM

THE COURT: Even though you are seeking -- the memo says memorandum concerning his right to a jury trial with respect to resentencing, you are not really under any scenario expecting or asking that a jury actually be impaneled. You are simply indicating that

if either M -- if the Court would adopt your argument in M that 2929.06 does not apply retroactively, or if I would accept the argument that he should be able to withdraw the previous jury waiver, that that would simply under either scenario eliminate the Court from being able to impanel a new three-judge panel to hear the case, and that we would then be left with the options that existed in the previous version of 2929.06 which is to impose the life sentence? More or less?

11:30AM

MR. PORTER: More or less. Again, I'm not trying to mince words. Under the prior 2929.06 if that incorporates 2929.03 you could reconstitute the panel if you have the same members available. So given that caveat, and I think at that point, when the Court reaches that decision you are bound by -- again, I am going by analogy if I could -- State vs. Penix, P-E-N-I-X, which I am sure the Court is familiar with.

11:30AM

The only other point I want to touch base on, and it seems to be a glaring error in their argument is the prosecutor ended up saying Red waived his 6th Amendment right in 1983. Well, since that was prior to Red, he had no Sixth Amendment right to waive and he couldn't have waived anything that he didn't know about. So those are my two rebuttal points.

THE COURT: All right. That matter will be taken

under advisement. And the Court will issue a written decision on that motion simultaneous with the decisions that I will render on the motions that I have taken under advisement yesterday. This leaves pleading M. I'm sorry. Mr. Porter, you have something --

MR. PORTER: I'm sorry, Your Honor. You are going there. You are well ahead of me.

THE COURT: That leaves pleading M.

MR. PORTER: We have made -- or I have made a tactical choice today. I think M speaks for itself. I am not going to reiterate it for the Court. I am going to file additional authority. Earlier we were talking about meeting prevailing standards of practice, and I think I may have missed on this. There is a Common Pleas Court decision out now. It is my understanding they did find 2929.06 is unconstitutional. I will file that with the Court next week.

THE COURT: But before you forego any argument and I did read your argument multiple times as I did the State's, and I guess if you would simply address the argument that this is a procedural statute, or remedial and that therefore can be employed retroactively, I understand there is language specifically in the statute that says that it applies retroactively, but then there are the additional arguments as to whether

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they can, in fact, do that. And it seems to me to hinge on the issue of whether it is procedure or substantive. Did you have anything further above and beyond what you have already cited that you wish me to consider on that issue?

MR. PORTER: I have nothing, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Do you have wish to submit on that?

MR. EICHEL: Your Honor, I am happy to submit this motion on what I have filed and I would like to point out how familiar I am with this issue. I am counsel of record for the State in <u>State vs. Walls</u>. The case is highly relevant to these issues. And that is why walls — the case of Walls is woven throughout my memorandum on the State issue, state retroactivity issue and the ex post facto issue. My point, just a point of reference, it's kind of odd that in the trial court and the Court of Appeals the federal ex post facto issue wasn't even litigated. It sort of arose in the Supreme Court of Ohio as an additional issue that was thrown in a reply brief of defense counsel.

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THE COURT: Are you talking about in the Walls litigation?

MR. EICHEL: Yes, in Walls. So I had to relearn the law before oral argument in Walls. It was quite

instructive to me to get into the case law on this.

My argument in this case is that this case is an even better example of the matter of procedure, remedial law than was Walls. Even better. But it is highly analogous. In Walls we had a choice between juvenile court and Common Pleas Court; what is the form, what is the trial judge to hear this case. This case is nothing more than that, that very same thing whether there are three judges here or three new judges. It's that simple.

11:35AM

THE COURT: Okay. Any last words based on that?

MR. PORTER: Again, I am trying to do this by analogy. I think it might be instructive -- I don't know quite how to do this, submit an additional one page brief, to look at State vs. Williams. I understand it was a different issue, but it would be interesting to see if they dealt with the remedial issue in that aspect. I think it is Williams which was the Toledo case which they found they didn't have the language. I know the statute has been amended. I'm not going there for that purpose.

11:35AM

THE COURT: You are saying to look at the analysis in Williams to see if they had any -- addressed that particular issue?

MR. PORTER: The remedial aspect. It's my

recollection and I am going from the cuff and I know the prosecutor is getting ready to a respond. I'm not too sure Williams would prevail under his challenge of 2929.06.

THE COURT: I will take a look at it.

MR. PORTER: If it was, in fact, a remedial statute.

THE COURT: I will take a look at it. I don't remember if they addressed that in Williams or not.

MR. EICHEL: My recollection is the Williams

Supreme Court decision did not address it because it

became moot. I don't know what it did in the Court of

Appeals. That may be where he is going.

MR. PORTER: If I am thinking of the right decision, it didn't moot out. It was the one that declared 2929.06. This issue has been before the Ohio Supreme Court. I need to back up. I don't know where the Court is. This issue was squarely before the court. The Court, two years ago on an ex post facto and also on a statutory challenge --

THE COURT: They found the legislature had been silent on whether it was supposed to be retroactively applied and then of legislators went back and put the language in saying it is retroactive. Right. Okay. I am familiar with the case just not chapter and verse

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off the top of my head. I will look at it again with your thoughts in mind to see whether there is anything of merit in that.

MR. PORTER: We have nothing else to add on this issue other than assuming that the Max White case is on point. We will file the trial court opinion with respect to 2929.06.

THE COURT: Just as additional authority?

MR. PORTER: Yes.

THE COURT: All right. This will also be taken under advisement. By my count, it appears that we have addressed all of the pending motions. They are all under advisement at this time with the exception of P and N, which are you going to be providing additional argumentation on the standing issue. We discussed that yesterday. And then we will be coming back I believe on October 10th is that --

MR. OSTER: Correct, Your Honor.

THE COURT: -- without looking at my calendar that is what I recall at 1:30 to hear the argument on both the standing issue and then if appropriate the merits of P and N.

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Is there anything that we need to do between now and then or can we stand in recess so that I can properly consider the motions leading up to that?

MR. PORTER: Could I have just -- I don't mean to be rude and extend the proceedings. I know it's been long. Can counsel and I just have a minute to confer with the client please, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Absolutely. Sure.

MS. COOK-REICH: Thank you, Your Honor.

(Off the record discussion between defense counsel and defendant.)

THE COURT: When we went off record, Mr. Porter, you requested a little bit of additional time to have discussions with your client and with co-counsel. Have you had that opportunity?

11:40AM

MR. PORTER: We have. I thank the Court for the courtesy. We have nothing to add to proceedings at this point, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Mr. Oster?

MR. OSTER: Very briefly, Your Honor. One was something we talked about yesterday, but to make sure it is put on the record again today I understand there may be argument as to it. I want to put it on the record. The State probably will be in the interim filing a motion for reciprocal discovery.

11:40AM

The other is the State will probably be filing a motion to have the District Court release any evidence they still may have in this case just so we make sure

any and all evidence has gotten back into Butler County from the District Court and other things. Just to make the Court aware the State may be filing two motions in those two regards.

THE COURT: All right. The motion with regard to the District Court wouldn't be before me. That would be a motion that you are saying you would be filing in the District Court asking them to release exhibits. I imagine that you would probably join in their request in that regard so that you would that information, is that --

11:41AM

MR. PORTER: We would not oppose it, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you. That is duly memorialized and if there is nothing further at this time I will retire to deliberate on your motions and I will obviously attempt to have decisions forthwith with the exception of the one that I am awaiting further argumentation on. All right.

Counsel, unless contacted and advised that we need to meet prior to that time, I will see everyone at 1:30 on October 10th. We are in recess.

11:41AM

(Proceedings concluded at 11:41 a.m.)

1	
2	STATE OF OHIO)
3) SS. REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE
4	COUNTY OF BUTLER)
5	I Jill M. Cutter, RPR, do hereby certify that I am
6	a Registered Professional Reporter and Notary Public within
7	the State of Ohio.
8	I further certify that these proceedings were
9	taken in shorthand by me and by electronic means at the time
10	and place herein set forth and was thereafter reduced to
11	typewritten form, and that the foregoing constitutes a true
12	and accurate transcript, all done to the best of my skill and
13	ability.
14	I further certify that I am not related to any of
15	the parties hereto, nor am I in any way interested in the
16	result of the action hereof.
17	Dated at Hamilton, Ohio, this 31st day of March,
18	2008.
19	Daniel III
20	Jill M. Cutter, RPR
21	official Court Reporter Butler County Common Pleas
22	Hamilton, Ohio 45011
23	
24	
25	

IMAGED 1 COURT OF COMMON PLEAS 1 BUTLER COUNTY, OHIO 2 3 4 STATE OF OHIO, Case No. CR-1983-12-0614 Plaintiff, 5 CA 09-10-263 6 FILED BUTLER CO. HONORABLE ANDREW NASTOFF VS. 7 COURT OF APPEALS VON CLARK DAVIS, MAY 0 8 2010 8 **ORIGINAL** Defendant. CINDY CARPENIER 9 CLECK OF CO' "II" 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 MOTION HEARING 17 TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS 18 November 24, 2008 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 JILL M. CUTTER, RPR

(513) 785-6596



1 APPEARANCES: 2 On behalf of the plaintiff: 3 MICHAEL A. OSTER, JR., ESQ. 4 Assistant Butler County Prosecuting Attorney 5 11th Floor 315 High Street Hamilton, Ohio 45011 6 and 7 DANIEL G. EICHEL, ESQ. Assistant Butler County Prosecuting Attorney 11th Floor 8 315 High Street Hamilton, Ohio 45011 9 on behalf of the defendant: 10 MELYNDA COOK-REICH, ESQ. 11 Repper, Pagan, Cook 1501 First Avenue 12 Middletown, Ohio 45044 13 and RANDALL PORTER, ESQ. Assistant State Public Defender 14 250 East Broad Street Suite 1400 15 Columbus, Ohio 43215 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

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Transcript of Proceedings Morning Session

THE COURT: We're on record in State of Ohio vs.

Von Clark Davis. CR83-12-0614. The record will

reflect that the defendant Von Clark Davis appears with

counsel, Mr. Porter and Ms. Cook-Reich. The States

representatives assistant prosecutors Dan Eichel and

Michael Oster appear on behalf of the State.

02:18PM

there had been some new motions filed that I thought necessitated a brief hearing. I also wanted to update you on the status of the earlier motions that have been argued to the Court. I am going to indicate to you that I have a draft of my decision completed at 22 pages, probably will still have the final of that within the next day or two. I expect it to be filed and provided to counsel. If not, prior to close of business this week, certainly early next week just for your planning purposes. I wanted to advise you of that.

02:18PM

I would like to go through and catalog the issues that I have before me, and make sure that we are all on the same sheet of music. First, I have a second motion to be heard ex-parte on funding issues. I have a

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defendant's motion to continue the resentencing hearing that is currently scheduled to commence on December 15th, and then I have the State's response to the defendant's motion to continue.

Does anyone else have anything else that is on the agenda for today or items that need to be discussed today?

MR. OSTER: Your Honor, the only other thing I would point out would be the State did file a motion for discovery. The defense has filed a motion in opposition to providing the State discovery.

02:18PM

JUDGE NASTOFF: I see that. Von Clark Davis' response to discovery?

MR. OSTER: Yes, Your Honor.

JUDGE NASTOFF: All right.

MR. OSTER: Which in part I would say does tie into what you have listed as on our sheet of music number two. And that goes into our response to a motion to continue as one of the issues as to why we filed that response in that manner.

02:18PM

JUDGE NASTOFF: All right. Mr. Porter or Ms.

Cook-Reich, do you see anything else we need to be

discussing at today's hearing or is that pretty much --

MS. COOK-REICH: That is it, Your Honor.

JUDGE NASTOFF: You requested to be heard on the

funding issue prior to discussing the motion for a continuance. And is there a particular reason?

MS. COOK-REICH: It goes into why we are requesting for a continuance and we thought that you having that information prior to -- it would be hard to say we would like a continuance to have the prosecutor here in the room and you go, why? And we go, well, we can't tell you yet. We thought that you would like to hear that first.

JUDGE NASTOFF: All right. All right. Let me ask this: You reference in here that the request to be heard ex-parte, this is essentially a continuation of the previous ex-parte hearing; is that correct?

MS. COOK-REICH: It is regarding the same issue we last were here on ex-parte.

THE COURT: So this isn't a separate request for additional funding for some -- a separate expert. This is regarding --

MS. COOK-REICH: We need to move some different funds around.

D2:18PM

02:18PM

JUDGE NASTOFF: Does the State wish to be heard on their request? I mean, I understand the State's position previously, that -- and I share the State's position in large part that ex-parte motions are not to be granted willy-Nilly; that it is not an automatic

type of thing. But it appears to me that this is a continuation of a previous issue that the Court already determined was appropriate to be heard ex-parte. The only thing I wanted to clarify first is the precise scope of it because I think that it is appropriate that the State understand the very limited scope that we would be addressing ex-parte and that we stick only to that issue until we invite the State back in.

MR. OSTER: To try to respond as briefly as possible, we would note our continuing objection that we filed, written, and hat we have argued to the Court. We understand the Court has ruled on that. If it is a continuation of that, the Court's ruling is the Court's ruling. We will ask our objection be noted, but that is all.

DUDGE NASTOFF: All right. Well then, with that being said, the Court is going to grant the defense's request to be heard ex-parte on funding issues regarding what they indicate is a -- concerning a potential modification of the Court's previous entry. With that being said, I do want to address these other issues, so counsel if you could remain close by so that that when we conclude this portion, we can come back in and discuss the other substantive issues, but at this point in time, I would suggest that we go into the

02:18PM

02:18PM

ex-parte session. And that would be the order at this point in time.

(At this time, an ex-parte hearing was conducted outside the presence of the assistant prosecuting attorneys.)

JUDGE NASTOFF: The record will reflect that we are back in full session in State of Ohio vs. Von Clark Davis. The defendant and his counsel remain present.

Mr. Eichel and Mr. Oster from the prosecutor's office have again joined us. And I believe the next issue for us to address would be the motion to continue the sentencing hearing.

02:19PM

The defendant's motion indicates that they needed additional time to fully prepare their penalty phase mitigation case and that they would not be able to be in a position to be fully compliant with their duties under the law by the December 15th date.

I have the State's response, which indicates and kind of reminds the Court that we have a remaining issue that is pending before the Ohio Supreme Court regarding the Court's earlier order regarding prison records. And so based on the fact that that issue has not yet been ruled upon, the written motion of the State indicates they do not oppose the defendant's motion to continue the sentencing proceedings herein.

02:19PM

Can I make an inquiry whether anyone knows what the current status of the matter before the Ohio Supreme Court is and what the timing is if it is known?

MR. OSTER: I looked this morning on their online docket it still hasn't been ruled on. The case is open. It is just pending. Whether or not the Court, I believe I will be correct, whether or not the Court will accept jurisdiction in the case to hear it, whether they are going deny it, based upon that decision could determine a lot of different things, but as of, I believe Mr. Eichel were in my office checking at 8:45 this morning, and there is absolutely nothing the online docket to indicate. And there is --

02:19PM

JUDGE NASTOFF: It's not been set for any argument or --

MR. OSTER: No, Your Honor. Nothing will happen until they would accept jurisdiction. If they accept jurisdiction, it would get a briefing schedule and would continue on. If they deny jurisdiction, the case would be dead as far as they are concerned. But we have no indication when they are going to decide it. The only thing we can tell the Court, at least from the State's behalf, is that nothing as of 8:45 this morning was decided as to that issue.

02:19PM

JUDGE NASTOFF: All right. Well --

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MR. OSTER: If I may, it kind of dovetails on to it that the reason we wrote that and typically the State would not be in a position to -- we don't typically agree to a continuance. We understand speedy trial issues and things like that, but without being able to look at those records which obviously we have already argued and rehashed a lot of different things to this Court, the importance of those, without being provided discovery, right now the State feels like we are half blind in this case and to go forward and to do what we are supposed to do in this case to fulfill our role, mr. Eichel and I are of the position for the State of Ohio, we can't go into this and represent the State fully, half blind. And that is our concern and that is why we wrote about the posture of the case being what we see is the problem.

02:19PM

JUDGE NASTOFF: All right. Well, it appears at least that there is agreement that for varying reasons both sides don't believe that they are going to be in a position to be ready to go forward with the resentencing as scheduled on December 15th.

02:19PM

I know this Court had hoped to be able to resolve the matter during that time period, but obviously the Court doesn't want to let the tail wag the dog, so to speak. What is important is that the case is done

right and that everyone is in a position to be able to perform their duties appropriately. And it doesn't appear to me that either side is not ready because they have been dilatory in any way. It appears that both sides are fulfilling their duties with vigor and exercising appropriate due diligence, and that circumstances have simply prevented us from being able to go forward at that time.

02:19PM

Since it would be the defendant's motion, I don't believe that there would be any time issues involved in any delay regarding the federal court's order. There had previously been a waiver, so to speak, of any time limitations put on by the federal court. But I believe that since this would be the defendant's motion, any additional time would be taxed to the defense for purposes, if not for speedy trial purposes, at least for purposes of complying with the time requirements ordered by the federal court. Is there any disagreement with that from the defense?

02:19PM

MS. COOK-REICH: No, Your Honor. That would be our position also and we fully discussed that with our client. He has executed a declaration it's attached to our motion to continue. He understands that this would be taxed to him and it would not be an issue that we were requesting.

JUDGE NASTOFF: All right. Well, I understand where to a certain extent shooting in the dark since we don't know exactly when the Supreme Court will have made a decision. It could be tomorrow. It could be three months. It could be six months from now. We just don't know. I'm not looking to delay the case any longer than is necessary, but I also don't want to be in a position where everybody is geared up and we are still waiting.

02:19PM

I have to say that I am somewhat hesitant to delay the case solely on the basis of the Ohio Supreme Court not having decided that issue. I understand the State's position, and I don't argue with that, but simply my concern is that there could be any number of interlocutory appeals that could be sought in a case on decisions that turn out to be — that they aren't even final appealable orders and if we continuously delayed those matters, I mean we could never get to the sentencing hearing. I certainly wouldn't want to set a precedence that on that basis alone this Court would entertain continuing, continuing and continuing the case, but I think there has been a confluence here of circumstances that dictate that we do continue the matter.

02:19PM

Consistent with your representations made, you

have indicated that you feel that you would be ready to 1 proceed in the May to June time frame; is that correct? 2 MS. COOK-REICH: Yes, Your Honor. We request a 3 continuance to that time. 4 JUDGE NASTOFF: What does the State's schedule 5 look like? 6 MR. OSTER: Your Honor, to be honest with this 7 Court, if discovery were given tomorrow and if the 8 Supreme Court decided tomorrow we would be ready to go 9 in two weeks. So we are pretty much open. We will be 02:19PM 10 ready to go as soon as the Court can get us in and we 11 don't want to delay this any farther than we need to so 12 that would be the representations I would make on 13 behalf of the State. 14 JUDGE NASTOFF: Fair enough. Are we still 15 anticipating setting aside a week for the mitigation 16 17 case? MS. COOK-REICH; Yes, Your Honor. No more than a 18 week, Your Honor. 19 02:19DM JUDGE NASTOFF: Okay. 20 MS. COOK-REICH: Even if we were allotted a jury 21 it wouldn't take longer than a weak. 22 THE COURT: I think even by Mr. Porter's 23 arguments, it doesn't appear that a jury is an issue. 24 I believe if I remember Mr. Porter's argument, if the 25

Court were to find that a three-judge panel couldn't 1 hear the case, that he thinks that a jury wouldn't be 2 appropriate either. It would be that the Court would 3 have to impose one of the life options. I think -- am 4 I correct? 5 MR. PORTER: That is correct, Your Honor. 6 JUDGE NASTOFF: So I think under either scenario, 7 we are looking at a three -judge panel. It's just 8 whether it is going to go forward as contemplated under 9 the current version of the statute or whether the 10 hearing would be quite short if you were to prevail. 11 12 13 14 our presentation. 15 16 17

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MR. OSTER: On behalf of the State, I don't think we would take probably much more than a half a day with

JUDGE NASTOFF: I'm not suggesting that this case resembles anything else that the Court has done any time recently, but typically in this Court's experience the State case at resentencing is fairly short. Even the defendant's case is what I have seen at most two days. So I figure if we go four days that ought to be plenty of time and then obviously we would make the appropriate adjustments if need be. How about Monday May 11th, that week?

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MS. COOK-REICH: Yes, Your Honor. That would be good for the defense.

JUDGE NASTOFF: Does that work?

MR. OSTER: Yes, Your Honor.

JUDGE NASTOFF: Can I have a pretrial order? That will get us past any potential scheduling issues, too, with trials and any judges that have kids with spring break issues, counsel with kids with spring break issues, anything like that.

I have a pretrial order here for counsel to sign setting the new sentencing hearing on May 11th, 2009, at 9:00 a.m. scheduled for four days indicating that the 12-15-08 sentencing hearing is continued to that date on motion of defendant's counsel without objection from the State.

why don't we go ahead and have that signed. Have Mr. Davis sign it as well, just indicating he is aware of his new date. That will be the order in that regard.

Now, there is the matter of the dispute on discovery. And let me see if I can boil down the arguments of both sides here and make sure that I am understanding where each side is coming from on this issue. From the State's perspective, it's my understanding that the State argues that there was a request for discovery filed in the original action in this case in the original trial in this case, that that

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was a general discovery request. That it triggered a reciprocal duty under Criminal Rule 16 on the part of the defense to provide reciprocal discovery and that although this is a de novo sentencing hearing, it is a sentencing hearing that is a part of CR83-12-0614, the same case, and therefore that previous discovery request and reciprocal discovery duty should continue to apply in this hearing. Is that roughly your position?

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MR. EICHEL: Yes, Your Honor, exactly. And 16(C) is the basic authority that says both sides have a continuing duty to comply with the original discovery in this case. So Judge Brewer by the same token on February the 8th, 1984, issued an order to the defense to provide discovery in response to the State's April 25th, 1984 -- their original request was April 25th, 1984. The State responded giving everything that they were entitled to under that request. The order says defendant shall be ordered to provide discovery to the State under Criminal Rule 16(C). And Rule 16, I forget which subparagraph, it is beyond (C), there is a continuing duty and that is what we have always understood. If there is a re-trial or re-hearing, resentencing the State is under a continuing duty to disclose without any necessity for a new request for

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discovery. By the same token, both sides have that continuing duty.

understanding through the defense argument is that essentially that was a discovery request that was filed by previous counsel some 25 years ago, that since this is a de novo sentencing hearing, a new sentencing hearing, it should not be viewed as a continuation of the previous sentencing hearing, but rather as a new proceeding, and that since the defense, during this period of litigation, has requested only a specific and limited demand for discover invoking certain subsections of Criminal Rule 16, that their reciprocal duty should only lie in those parallel specific subsections of Criminal Rule 16 and not be -- not go any farther than that. Is that a correct, I guess, summary?

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MR. PORTER: That is a fair statement and I think this is very similar to some of the arguments that the Court addressed in August of whether this is a whole new proceeding or this is a continuation of the '84 proceedings.

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JUDGE NASTOFF: All right. I'm going to tell you that obviously this is not a circumstance that has arisen before this Court before where we have had a

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trial and then a separate sentencing hearing, and then it be remanded 24 or 25 years after the fact back to the Court for a de novo sentencing hearing. So I am not sure -- when I am asking for -- I can tell you that I have not found any authority that even addresses any scenario or factual scenario remotely similar, but I would ask if counsel has -- I know there have been in the past cases that have been remanded for resentencing, certainly not the first time in history that that has ever happened. Has this issue ever arose to counsel's knowledge in prior case law? Is there any authority for the State's position or for the defendant's interpretation or is this really a matter of where the Court is going to have to be guided by the language of the rule itself and by analogy to some similar situation? Mr. Oster?

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MR. OSTER: Your Honor, I can speak at least a little bit on behalf of the State. I have looked, not to the extensive fact that I want to say a hundred percent, but I did look and could not find a completely analogous situation to this. It does seem to be a bit of anomaly. I did look in a couple of other states even to see some Federal rules. There are some Federal things that touch on, but do not -- I wouldn't say that they address on all fours, or don't squarely look at

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this issue, so in my brief kind of preparing for today's hearing, just looking at the issue itself in a once-over kind of way, I did not see anything that I think would be a hundred percent authoritative to this Court.

While the State understands it is a de novo by the 6th Circuit, it doesn't take away, in the State's position the fact that this is still a two-part hearing and we are still in part two, but you don't have a part two, without a part one.

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But to answer the Court's question, I will not keep going, I did not find anything at this point that I believe is hundred percent authoritative on this issue.

JUDGE NASTOFF: Are there any situations that you views as analogous to this situation? For example, cases where there has been a substitution of counsel in the course of the case and there was previous discovery requested by preceding counsel, but subsequent counsel sought not to be bound? Are there any situations like that that have arisen that have generated case law to your knowledge?

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MR. OSTER: To my knowledge, I ran across a couple where they talked about substitution. They weren't the ones that I read at full scale. They did not seem to

be saying, at least the ones I found, because I did try 1 that avenue and again even more brief than other, maybe 2 one or two times I punched something in trying to find 3 some terms in Westlaw. And while I found some that 4 talk about substitution, I didn't find any where then 5 it was attempted to be limited from what counsel had 6 first requested and then the State objected to that. 7 And I did not find any where there was substitution in 8 my brief looking that had this exact kind of footprint 9 where there was a full request. It was given. It was 10 supplemented. There was the order making reciprocal 11 discovery. Reciprocal discovery was given, and then 12 later on when substitution of counsel would happen, 13 that counsel would say no, we only want limited and try 14 to take everything away from what was previously done. 15 I did not find that even in substitution of counsel 16 17 cases. JUDGE NASTOFF: Mr. Porter or Ms. Cook-Reich, same 18 question: Is there any authority that you have come 19 20

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JUDGE NASTOFF: Mr. Porter or Ms. Cook-Reich, same question: Is there any authority that you have come across from any situation that would be factually analogous that you could point the Court to, to assist the Court in resolving this issue or if not factually similar, at least an analogous situation where the Court could, I guess, it would grant some type of additional authority to your position?

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MR. PORTER: I know of no additional authority and this is the second re-trial -- resentencing hearing I have been involved with, Your Honor, and it did not come up in the earlier resentencing hearing.

JUDGE NASTOFF: All right. And I just want to see if I follow the ramifications of the request here.

Mr. Porter, are you suggesting that if the earlier request for discovery does not apply to you, and if we are only to be guided by your new limited request, what do you see as being the fallout of that? Is it that you are not going to be required to disclose reports even of witnesses that you may have testify? Is it -- I mean, what is the -- you don't have to provide a list of who you may intend to call? I'm just trying to figure out what the fallout of that would be in terms of how we proceed.

MR. PORTER: I believe that Mr. Davis would have no obligation under Criminal Rule 16. That is why we drafted our motion like we did, Your Honor. I do not know honestly, and I believe this is an issue left open for litigation, whether the Court has the ability to order an expert to prepare a report outside Criminal Rule 16.

JUDGE NASTOFF: All right. But what you are suggesting is that he wouldn't have an obligation to

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provide a list of witnesses -- to provide, I mean, I don't know that he would be required. I don't think the experts would be required to prepare a report, but if there is a report prepared, generally if there is discovery issues, that would be provided if that witness was going to be called. But you are saying that none of that would apply to Mr. Davis going forward?

MR. PORTER: That is correct, Your Honor.

JUDGE NASTOFF: Is that how you see it?

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MR. OSTER: It's how they phrase it and how they requested it. The only thing I would bring to the Court's attention is the only case I can think of that has happened in this county that is even somewhat similar and there wasn't a request by the State, is State vs. Donald Ketterer where it did come back for the non-capital issues and I know that the defense in that case, Mr. Porter being counsel, did make a request in that case for additional discovery at the sentencing — resentencing hearing of the non-capital. The State in that case, while we did not give Mr. Porter, and I am sure he would admit to this, everything he thought he was entitled to under that rule, we did provide more discovery because the State — this isn't the only case we have said this, the State believes we do have that

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continuing duty upon resentencing and if the case is still going. That is why we gave it in this case itself. We are not trying to do anything different with the rules other than just say when a case comes back if it's in a part two, part one still exists and we still have that duty and that is all we are asking the defense be held to as well, Your Honor.

JUDGE NASTOFF: Go ahead.

MR. PORTER: Cases run together. It's been a while. My recollection, and I am just saying it's my recollection, Your Honor, is that we did not get any discovery in Mr. Ketterer's case on resentencing. I know we filed a Brady motion, and the Court denied the Brady motion that we filed and that is my recollection of the only discover request that was made. I could be wrong, but that is just my recollection. I certainly would be willing to file with the Court within two days, copies of any discovery. My recollection is, I know it was a three-judge panel and I know the panel —we argued the Brady motion up front. The panel then went into deliberations, came back and denied the specific Brady motion.

JUDGE NASTOFF: I don't need you to supplement with any additional filings. My access to the Ketterer

file is probably as good as yours. I'm going to take

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the matter under advisement. And I'm going to issue a decision. I will try to get a decision out along with the decisions on the other motions that are pending before the Court, so that everyone has an appropriate amount of time to react to that and to game plan appropriately going forward given the new sentencing date. So with that being said, that matter will be under advisement.

All right. Is there anything further, then, that

All right. Is there anything further, then, that we need to take up at this time that we haven't already addressed?

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MR. OSTER: This is more housekeeping, Your Honor, I don't believe you signed them because I had them printed off and none are signed. I don't believe you signed yet the entry for transport for December 15th. And if it is not signed, we don't have to vacate it. I have a lot of copies that I believe I was going to have you sign today if it went. So I will double-check that and I will make sure that either way we get --

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JUDGE NASTOFF: If we need to vacate that order, I will vacate it and we can put on a new transport order for the May 11th date. I mean, counsel, when would you want Mr. Davis brought down? Obviously, he would be brought down at least the Friday before the Monday hearing, but would you want him brought down any

earlier than that for preparation purposes? 1 MR. PORTER: Could we have the Thursday before as 2 opposed to the Friday before, Your Honor? 3 THE COURT: Mr. Oster, would you be so kind as to 4 use that date? I need to look. Let me see. To have 5 him transported on Thursday, May 7th? 6 MR. OSTER: Yes, Your Honor. 7 THE COURT: All right. If there is nothing 8 further, then, on this matter, we will be in recess. 9 We don't have anything that I can see docketed, any 02:19PM 10 further hearings between now and May 11th. Are we all 11 right with leaving it that way or should we set some 12 type of a final pow-wow in the weeks leading up to 13 that? Or maybe even on that Friday the 8th just to 14 15 assure anything we need? MR. PORTER: On behalf of Mr. Davis, we don't 16 think we need a date certain. We would like to leave 17 it open if an issue comes up prior to May 11th, that we 18 could approach the Court and the Court could schedule a 19 02:19PM hearing as it may deem fit. 20 JUDGE NASTOFF: I have tried to make a practice of 21 being flexible in those types of situations. Beyond 22 that, any request from the State? 23 MR. EICHEL: Nothing that we can foresee. Thank 24 25 you.

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JUDGE NASTOFF: Obviously, if something does come up that wasn't foreseen today, then counsel file the appropriate motions and get it -- bring my attention to it and we will get things put together so that we can get back together on the record prior to that time.

As it stands at this point in time, we will be in recess on this matter until 9:00 a.m. on May 11th, when we will proceed. I will send out an updated e-mail to the judges, so that they can have that date available in the event that we go forward with a new three-judge panel. And it is going to be based on the same list that was selected I believe in, I want to say it was in March, and if memory serves the order was Spaeth, Pater, Powers, Hedric, Oney.

MR. OSTER: Correct, Your Honor. And it was March 6, '08 when that was done.

JUDGE NASTOFF: All right. Fair enough. We are in recess.

(Proceedings concluded at this time.)

1 2 STATE OF OHIO)) SS. REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE 3 COUNTY OF BUTLER) 4 I, JILL M. CUTTER RPR, an Official Court Reporter 5 and Notary Public within the State of Ohio do hereby certify 6 that the foregoing proceedings were taken in stenotype by me 7 at the time and place herein set forth and thereafter reduced 8 9 to typewritten form; That the foregoing 25 pages constitutes a true and 10 accurate transcript of the proceedings held, all done to the 11 best of my skill and ability. 12 I further certify that I am not related to any of 13 the parties hereto, nor am I in any way interested in the 14 result of the action hereof. 15 IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand at 16 Hamilton, Ohio, this 22 day of December, 2009. 17 18 19 20 TILL M. CUTTER, RPR Official Court Reporter 21 Butler County Common Pleas Hamilton, Ohio 45011 22 23 24 25

1 COURT OF COMMON PLEAS 2 BUTLER COUNTY, OHIO 3 4 STATE OF OHIO, 5 Plaintiff, Case No. CR83-12-0614 6 HONORABLE ANDREW NASTOFF VS. 7 8 VON CLARK DAVIS, 9 Defendant. 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 MOTION HEARING 17 TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS APRIL 8, 2009 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

> JILL M. CUTTER, RPR (513) 785-6596

APPEARANCES: On behalf of the plaintiff: DAN EICHEL, ESQ. MICHAEL OSTER Assistant Prosecuting Attorneys 315 High Street, 11th Floor Hamilton, Ohio 40511 On behalf of the defendant: MELYNDA COOK-REICH, ESQ. RANDALL PORTER, ESQ.

JILL M. CUTTER, RPR (513) 785-6596

TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

MORNING SESSION

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THE COURT: All right. We are on record in State of Ohio vs. Von Clark Davis. This is CR83-12-0614. I will note for the record that Mr. Randall Porter and Melynda Cook-Reich appear on behalf of Mr. Davis. For the State of Ohio, assistant prosecutors Dan Eichel and Michael Oster appear. I will note as the first matter that we should take up today, that Mr. Davis, himself, is not present at today's hearing. And to that point I'm going to indicate that I am in receipt of a -- what has been captioned, Von Clark Davis' Notice of Filing, file stamped today's date, April the 8th, reads that, "Von Clark Davis provides notice of filing with this Court of the following attached document: Waiver of appearance of Von Clark Davis for the April 8th, 2009 pretrial." And attached thereto is another document captioned, "Waiver of appearance of Von Clark Davis for the April 8, 2009 pretrial."

And it states, "I, Von Clark Davis, for the limited purposes of the April 8th, 2009 pretrial, waive my appearance at the April 8th, 2009 pretrial. I have been advised of my right to be present under both of

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the Ohio and Federal Constitutions, as well the Ohio Criminal Rules. I waive my rights under those provisions." Signed by Von Clark Davis. And is that his inmate number following that or --

MR. PORTER: That is correct, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Mr. Porter, you filed this document so I would just ask for you to document, for purposes of the record, how you obtained this and affirm that it is, in fact, Mr. Davis' wish to go —for you to go forward today without his appearance.

MR. PORTER: It is Mr. Davis' wish to go forward without his appearance today. I spoke with him on the telephone on this past Monday, which would make it April 6th, on a telephone call at approximately 9:00 a.m. While we were on the telephone, the waiver was presented to him by the case manager. He read it over and told me he would sign it. Obviously since he was not in front of me I did not actually witness the signature, but it was his indication once again, in fact, he was calling. I had arranged the call and he had also requested a call with me for the purpose of making sure that the waiver was presented to the Court and that he would not have to appear today.

I would, along those lines, ask the Court not to somehow draw inference from the waiver that he doesn't

1	care about these proceedings. There was some other
2	matters going on in his case and it was our belief that
3	those matters needed to be taken care of rather than
4	his appearance today. Does the Court have any
5	additional questions, Your Honor?
6	THE COURT: Not at this time. I would certainly
7	never draw any such inference. I understand that there
8	are reasons having to do with trial preparation
9	strategy and those types of issues that factor in. I
LO	just wanted to assure that it was a knowing,
11	intelligent and voluntary waiver of his appearance.
L2	And based on your discussions, you can advise to the
L3	Court as an officer of the Court that it is a knowing,
L4	intelligent and voluntary waiver on his part?
L5	MR. PORTER: It is, Your Honor.
L6	THE COURT: All right. Does the State desire that
L7	I inquire any further on that issue?
L8	MR. EICHEL: No, Your Honor, we are satisfied with
19	this procedure.
20	THE COURT: All right. We will adopt that and
21	find that Mr. Davis has knowingly, intelligently and
22	voluntarily waived his appearance at today's hearing.
23	This is categorized as a pretrial. We currently have
24	the penalty phase in this case scheduled to begin on
25	Monday, May 11th, and we have blocked out that week, if

6 necessary, for those proceedings. Not knowing exactly 1 2 how long they may take, we wanted to block out the 3 entire week for that purpose. What I would like to do 4 is, and perhaps I will begin with the State and then 5 ask the defense, can you please -- let's, before we get 6 into the substance of any particular issue, let's 7 catalog the issues that we believe that we need to address at today's hearing, so that we are all on the 8 9 same sheet of music and then we can address these 10 seriatim. 11 So Mr. Eichel or Mr. Oster, if you would care 12 to -- I just want to make sure that what you have got 13 on your plate and what I have on my plate and what the 14 defense has on their plate is all the same. 15 MR. EICHEL: Very good. Your Honor, as I 16 understand it, the State has two motions pending. One 17 is a motion for an order regarding discovery 18 forthcoming from the defense --19 THE COURT: Okay. MR. EICHEL: -- that was ordered back in December. 20 21 The second motion is the motion regarding procedure to 22 be followed on consideration of the trial transcript.

third -- there is an unresolved motion that the Court

MR. EICHEL: It's also my understanding there is a

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THE COURT: All right.

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1 has not resolved regarding a motion for reconsideration 2 of the order back a year ago, in March a year ago by which the prison file of Mr. Davis was released to both 3 4 parties. THE COURT: Okay. That was, if memory serves, 5 6 that was a motion for a stay, correct? Or 7 reconsideration of a stay, I believe that was the 8 relief that was requested? 9 MR. OSTER: I believe it was a reconsideration. 10 THE COURT: Okay. All right. And anything else 11 that you are aware of? 12 MR. OSTER: Nothing else as far as motions have been filed. The only other thing I would note briefly 13 14 for the record is the State did file supplemental discovery yesterday on April 7th. That supplemental 15 discovery said it was served by mail, but I talked to 16 at least one of defense counsel, I talked to Ms. 17 18 Cook-Reich, tried to call Mr. Porter, and I determined 19 after talking to defense counsel, it probably would be 20 better if I just hand served them here today. They

> THE COURT: All right. Okay. The record will reflect that. Mr. Porter or Ms. Cook-Reich, do you

would get it faster. So it was not served by US mail

and I did give them a copy of that. They each have one

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here today.

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agree with the catalog of issues referenced by the State? Are there any additional issues that you are aware of that we need to take up today?

MS. COOK-REICH: No, Your Honor. We would agree that that is what is set forth today and that is what we are ready for.

THE COURT: Okay. One thing that I wanted to add to the list, these are just, again, procedural issues, one is I wanted to remind counsel of the order of names for the prospective three judge panel. And I'm going to indicate for the record that I have not, as of this moment, confirmed availability, but it is my intent at the close of this hearing to send out an e-mail to these judges to formally confirm their availability on the 11th and, of course, it will be in the order that I am going to read in a moment, and this was an order that was selected by draw back on March 6, 2008. And then there is one issue that has come to my attention regarding this order that I want to address on the record, okay.

What I have is the order of priority, obviously, I would be the presiding judge since the case is assigned to me, and then the judges are in the following order of the priority, Judge Keith Spaeth, Judge Charles Pater, Judge Noah Powers, II, Judge Craig Hedric and

Judge Patricia Oney, in that order. And like I said, I will confirm their availability at the close of this hearing by e-mail. I will make copies of any of those e-mails and file them in the -- with the Clerk of Court's Office so that that e-mail traffic is properly preserved.

The thing that I wanted to bring up is I am aware from other cases that Judge Powers has been recusing himself in any matters in which Ms. Cook-Reich is counsel of record. I remember, I think back on March 6th, 2008 we briefly touched on that, but I think that I indicated that certainly more than a year would have passed by this time and I was of the opinion that any of the concerns under the Cannons, Judicial Cannons or the ethical rules would be alleviated, but it's my understanding, and I am not privy to all of the details, but it is my understanding that as recently as last week, he has recused himself from a case that you are involved in as counsel.

MS. COOK-REICH: That is correct, Your Honor, he is still currently recusing himself.

THE COURT: So, with that in mind, I did, just before coming out on the bench, contact Judge Powers by way of telephone to remind him that he was fourth on the list, that if Judge Spaeth and Judge Pater are

available it would be irrelevant since, you know, he is next on the list, but should one of them not be available, he would be up. And I inquired as to whether he would be continuing to recuse himself and he indicated that he would. That he thought that there was still pending business with the prior firm, that he thought should dictate that he continue to recuse himself until those matters are resolved, and didn't go into any further detail and I didn't ask any further detail.

So, with that being said, I just wanted to raise that issue for the record and seek input from defense counsel.

MS. COOK-REICH: Nothing further. He has been recusing himself from my cases. I just had a case that bounced from him most recently, Lesley Moore, and I know when the new capital case got appointed recently, because it was already assigned to him, both myself and Mr. Pagan are taken out of the running for appointment on that case.

THE COURT: All right. Okay. Well, then, what I am going to indicate is, since that is the case, I am going to indicate for the record that Judge Powers will not be available. So, the priority would be Judge Keith Spaeth, Judge Charles Pater, Judge Craig Hedric,

1 Judge Patricia Oney. Judge Powers would be recusing 2 himself for the reasons we stated, and previously Judge 3 Sage has recused himself since he participated in the original prosecution of this matter. He was a member 4 5 of the prosecution team, I believe, back in 1983. All 6 right. Any questions on that? 7 MR. OSTER: No, Your Honor. 8 THE COURT: Any objections to me contacting by way 9 of e-mail after this hearing to confirm availability 10 for the hearing and me then forwarding that e-mail 11 traffic to both defense counsel and the State for your 12 planning purposes? MS. COOK-REICH: No objection, Your Honor. 13 14 MR. OSTER: None on behalf of the State. 15 THE COURT: Fair enough. All right. Do we want to discuss the discovery issue first or do we want to 16 discuss the procedure issue first? Is there a 17 18 consensus, or should I just pick one? 19 MS. COOK-REICH: Pick. 20 THE COURT: All right. Why don't we discuss the 21 discovery issue first, and let me see if I can recite 22 for the record where I believe we are. I know that as 23 a part of the pretrial motion litigation that we were 24 involved in some months ago, there was a dispute 25 between the State and the defense as to whether there

was an obligation for the defense to respond to or
whether there was a continuing discovery request from
the original trial phase that continued and had
viability for purposes of these current hearings. I
considered those issues, considered the law that was
cited and conducted further research and issued a
written ruling indicating that I believe that there was
an ongoing discovery order and an obligation, both a
reciprocal obligation and a continuing obligation also
on behalf of the State that did apply in this matter.
And I don't have the specific date of that ruling
before me, but I believe it was some time
MR. OSTER: December 29.
THE COURT: December 29th. All right. On March
the 12th I received a motion for an order or sanctions
under Criminal Rule 16 (E) for defense non-disclosure
of discoverable matters. I then received on March
24th, 2009, Von Clark Davis' answer to request for
discovery, and of course, I received the State's
supplemental discovery that was referenced earlier
today that was file stamped yesterday. Does this
resolve the issue?
MR. EICHEL: Your Honor, not necessarily. The
filing that was given to us

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MS. COOK-REICH: That would be the exact same one

1 the Judge has.

MR. OSTER: -- from the defense basically says we will supplement upon receipt. Which, you know, that's -- it gives us a sheet of paper saying that they are going to give us discovery, but it doesn't give us discovery.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. EICHEL: So, that is our difficulty with that. Further, the only witness named is Mr. Davis himself, and certainly wouldn't -- even if his name wasn't named, I don't think we would object to him being called at trial, or at the sentencing, because he certainly has a right of allocution, if nothing else. At any rate, I want to speak to the case law that I cited in the motion and memorandum in support. I acknowledge that it doesn't concern a sentencing in a capital case. Not a single case does concern that.

So, witness preclusion as a sanction, I have to state on the record now that I am not sure that that is an appropriate sanction in a capital proceeding.

THE COURT: And there are, I think is also a rub that has been recognized in case law between constitutional rights and discovery provisions that would come into play also.

MR. EICHEL: Absolutely. So witness preclusion

may be off the table. However, the Court still has the right to set discovery deadlines, the right to order discovery, the -- all of the reasons for discovery still apply here. And absent witness preclusion, the Court certainly has a lot of options as far as sanctioning orders, appropriate orders which Criminal Rule 16 says the Court can issue any appropriate order in regard to discovery violation. That said, that is the State's position.

THE COURT: All right. Ms. Cook-Reich or Mr. Porter?

MS. COOK-REICH: I will speak to this, Your Honor. First off, I find it ironic that they want us to name witnesses that I haven't yet identified for purposes of our sentencing. If they would like me to just give them a hundred people that might be called, I can start naming people. They have their own list. I suppose they could start with their own list of persons that they provided and go from there. But at this point in time, on today's date, other than Von Clark Davis, neither myself nor Mr. Porter have identified a witness to be used, and I can say that as of today's date, I do not have a report or documentation that I intend to use at our sentencing phase.

As this Court is aware, we have some ongoing

matters that we have had some ex-parte hearings on, and when those are concluded, Mr. Porter and I will meet and make, I will call it a trial strategy, and make that list. I find it odd to think that the prosecutor doesn't have an idea of who we might call, if they want to go that route, because this matter has been going on for twenty years and there are affidavits attached to the habeas proceedings of potential witnesses. If they would like me to just simply list all of those and they can, not knowing that I am going to call them, I will do that. But I don't think that sanctions are even proper in this case.

In regards to exclusion of witnesses, I believe our client has some constitutional rights that would preclude that, in my opinion. And I would just point to the fact that on many occasions in multiple charge cases with the prosecutor's office from this county, I could get discovery the Friday before trial and I don't get any of those witnesses excluded or those documents or tests excluded. I will -- when I -- when Mr. Porter and myself identify those witnesses that we are going to use and we determine our proper strategy that we are going to use, I will be forthcoming.

When I received the State's motion I believe I was on vacation, so when I got to the stack of things that

were on my desk when I got to their's and saw that, I called Mr. Porter and said, who do you want to list because we haven't identified. I said, thus far, Von Clark. I put together the answer, sent it off to the Court and the prosecutor immediately.

THE COURT: So you are representing as, again, as an officer of the Court, that the answer filed on March 24th, at that time, and as of today's hearing, truly and accurately reflects the state of your discovery in this case?

MS. COOK-REICH: It is, Your Honor, and I am sure the prosecutor can look at the docket sheet from the clerk's office and see that we have not issued any subpoenas. And that would primarily be what we would be doing when we determine who those persons are that we are going to call.

THE COURT: All right. I will accept that. I would simply for purpose -- and I don't know that I need to do this, but for purposes of the record, I would simply remind counsel for both sides that this Court would expect everyone to engage in appropriate zealous advocacy on behalf of their respective sides of the case within the ethical rules, and that based on your representations at this time, I don't have any reason to believe otherwise. But certainly as soon as

you are aware of a witness and/or a report, and/or a document or tangible evidence that you intend to utilize at the penalty phase, you would have a duty to supplement, which you have acknowledged in your response. And given the calendar date, please make your best effort to make that as timely as possible. And upon receipt of that, counsel, the State, if for some reason the date of any possible disclosure creates issues that you think you need to bring up with the Court, then do so. All right?

But I don't know that at this time there is a whole lot more that I can do. Everyone here understands Criminal Rule 16. The response here to me is an indication that the defense, for purpose of these hearings, has accepted the Court's earlier ruling, may not agree with the Court's earlier ruling, but it has accepted it and is following that order, and this is what they indicate is the status of their discovery. Anything further that the State would like to indicate?

MR. EICHEL: If Your Honor please, the representation of the counsel begs the question, how do we prepare if we get this last-minute name on the day of trial or whenever they choose to decide that this person is going to be called? This case has been pending for -- this resentencing has been pending since

the Court ordered it almost well over a year ago.

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THE COURT: Well, I understand. I'm not going to operate under the assumption that anybody is sand bagging. I don't think it is appropriate to make that assumption. They have indicated as officers of the court that that is the status, that they are aware of their duty to supplement, and that they will timely do so as soon as possible. And what I have indicated in a vague fashion, because I think it is the only way I can indicate it at this point, is that should the State, having received that, find itself in the position that it needs to request some sort of relief or order or something, I'm not sure what, because obviously we are -- we don't know what might be disclosed, we're just not in that position at this point in time, please bring that to my attention. I will analyze the situation that is before the Court at that time and try to make a ruling that would effectuate the best interests of justice consistent with the law and the rights of the defendant. MR. EICHEL: Thank you, Your Honor. THE COURT: All right. And everyone has fax

THE COURT: All right. And everyone has fax numbers for -- everyone has fax numbers for each other so that in the event --

MS. COOK-REICH: I would normally send them by fax

or e-mail. It makes it easier --

THE COURT: I would ask the State likewise as we move forward since we are just more than a month out at this point in time, if you have updates or supplements to your discovery, make sure that you have accurate fax numbers for the defense and fax that to them so that they can have it at the earliest possibility, and if the defense would exercise that same courtesy, professional courtesy, and provide any supplemented discovery by way of fax, obviously to be followed up with filing with the Court.

MS. COOK-REICH: Any time I actually personally file our documents, I just bring them right up to the prosecutor's office. I can't remember the last time I mailed something from there.

THE COURT: Mr. Porter?

MR. PORTER: To alleviate the Court's fear, and getting back to the first matter, I know the Court has already ruled, as we sit here today, I can tell the Court we have not decided our strategy for purposes of mitigation. So for us to have identified the witnesses at this point it would have been impossible.

The second, to alleviate the Court's concern that pleadings be provided expeditiously to the parties, I would gladly consent to the order and although I have

not discussed it with Ms. Cook-Reich, I assume she would too, that on the day that any motion is filed by either party, that they have -- that the Court enter an order that they have a duty to serve it upon the other party electronically either by facimile or e-mail. I have tried to do that for most of the pleadings in this case. We -- the federal courts do it routinely. The Ohio Supreme Court does it when there is serious execution date, so I would suggest to the Court that such an order be entered in this case; that when a pleading is filed, it be served upon counsel for the other parties the same day electronically.

I don't know that we need that order. I think that counsel has indicated that they are abiding by that and everyone has agreed to that and if there would be an issue, I don't know that I need to formally enter that as an order, but I think that we can all agree here as a matter of procedure and as a matter of professional courtesy going forward, given the time considerations that are involved that we would follow that procedure.

MR. OSTER: The other thing I would say, Your Honor, to that is, I think that's fine, I don't think we need an order with that. The other thing is some of the documents we're sending over or that we have

attached to scan them through and everything else, they are very old from 1970. I would prefer not to put them in a lot of electronic documents to make electronic copies at all times if I don't have to, if I can make a regular copy, scan it through. I think we will do it -- I don't know that we need a per se order. We obviously have tried to give the defense everything in a very timely manner and contact them on the day to make sure it is being handled. I think we're okay without that order and we will try to get it to them one way or the other.

THE COURT: I think the record is clear and I think counsel understands my concern simply that we not have a lot of lag time by snail mail if unnecessary, that we utilize the technology available so that we don't have those types of issues. All right. I think that is the state of things. I am not going to order any sanctions at this time. I don't think that it is called for on the state of the record that is before the Court at this time, but obviously the Court is aware that I would have a continuing duty to police discovery, and hopefully we won't have any problems going forward, but if there are, bring them to my attention and we will do our best to address them in a timely fashion.

All right. If there is nothing further on that, I think we next need to discuss the motion in limine regarding the procedure to be followed. And I will give counsel an opportunity to speak to the issue. I have read your written submissions, and I will give you an opportunity to supplement that with any argument that you wish to present here in court. And then I will indicate to you what I propose as the procedure, and seek any input after that as well.

So first, from the State regarding your motion, I will indicate that I have read both your original motion, I had given my only copy of it to my magistrate for follow-up, so I had to get a second copy this morning, but I had read it prior to that time and now have another copy of it. I have the defense reply -- or memoranda contra, and then the State's reply to that and I have read all of those pleadings. Mr. Oster, Mr. Eichel, do you have anything?

MR. EICHEL: Yes, Your Honor, our motion and memoranda basically speak for themselves. I would like to point out that in writing the reply, I was able to find the essence of what I was looking for when I first filed the motion and that is in State vs. Stump, which is 1980 case, it was recently as last year in 2008 was followed in State vs. Hale, so it remains good law. It

basically lays out the idea that in any event the nature and circumstances of the offense are relevant and must be considered in the penalty phase.

Practically all guilt phase evidence is relevant to the aggravating circumstance or the nature and circumstances of the offense, or any claim such as anything in mitigation. So the Court has to consider the 1983 case as presented in the trial.

In the normal situation, we have the same triers of fact trying both stages of this bifurcated hearing. This is an unusual proceeding because it is a resentencing, but the statute there throws us back to the other statute that says this is what can be considered. And the Supreme Court has been very clear in all of its cases to say that much, if not all, of the evidence admitted at trial is relevant to the considerations of weighing the aggravating circumstance against the mitigating circumstance.

How else are you going to find what is mitigating of this crime, the 1983 crime? We are not sentencing for the 1971 murder. That sentencing was done 39 years ago. We are sentencing for the 1983 murder, which was first tried in 1984. The bifurcation of guilt phase and sentencing phase doesn't mean that we ignore the guilt phase when we do the sentencing phase. And I

1 think that is the essence of what not only the Ohio 2 Supreme Court has said, but the US Supreme Court in the two cases that were cited by the defense memo, which I 3 4 took a look at after getting the defense memo. And I 5 have set those cases out in my reply memorandum. 6 Woodson vs. North Carolina, 1976, Zant vs. 7 Stephens, 1983, Z-A-N-T vs. Stephens with a P-H. 8 Individualized determination of sentence must not only 9 consider the individual -- the defendant's own 10 individual character and everything about him, but also the circumstances of the offense. The Supreme Court of 11 12 the United States has said that is the 8th amendment jurisprudence. That is what we consider when we impose 13 14 a sentence for a capital offense. Thank you. THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Eichel. Ms. Cook-Reich 15 16 or Mr. Porter? 17 MS. COOK-REICH: I have something to say and Randall is going to stand up here and talk. 18 THE COURT: That's fine. 19 MS. COOK-REICH: Your Honor, I would just say that 20 21 the transcript that I ordered immediately upon 22 receiving the motion, as I have been on vacation I got back and got that motion, I took upon myself to order 23 24 the transcript immediately from the August hearings 25 because both myself and Mr. Porter recalled

And we have made reliance upon that ruling and we have attached the transcript pages to our response of pleading. And I believe Ms. Cutter, the court reporter, already sent the full transcript from those two days of hearings to Mr. Oster and Mr. Eichel.

We relied upon the Court's statements, pages, I believe, 58 and 59, that are attached as Exhibit A, 59 specifically, where the Court read and said to all present in this courtroom, "We don't just blanket allow the State to re-present all evidence that was admitted in the guilt phase. It has to pertain to the aggravating circumstance only and it would be relevant to the aggravating circumstance." And then later down on that same page, the Court says, "I mean, the only evidence is going to be as pertains to aggravating circumstance. And traditionally that entails a resubmission of portions of the evidence from the guilt phase that are relevant to that aggravating circumstance."

I would just say that Mr. Porter and I in preparing since that date, August I think it was 28 is that particular hearing, have relied upon the Court's statement and we believe ruling to, I would say, proceed forward. We haven't yet determined our exact

1	strategy, but we have gone down the road and prepared
2	thus far in looking at witnesses and looking at
3	potential avenues for mitigation based upon the
4	statements that the Court gave us, and so we were kind
5	of surprised when we got the State's motion in middle
6	or late March. We would ask the Court to abide by its
7	ruling also and I am going to let Randall speak to the
8	rest of the motion.
9	THE COURT: Mr. Porter?
10	MR. PORTER: I would begin with a procedural issue
11	and I am not too sure Ohio laws really set out in this.
12	This appears to me to be an issue of what evidence is
13	going to be admissible
14	THE COURT: I agree that it is an evidentiary
15	MR. PORTER: mitigation phase, and sometimes my
16	comments can appear disrespectful, but this one is not
17	meant to be. I am wondering if this is an
18	admissibility issue
19	THE COURT: And if so, it has to be voted on by
20	two of the three judges.
21	MR. PORTER: That's correct, Your Honor.
22	THE COURT: You are reading my mind.
23	MR. PORTER: And if so then my initial matter
24	would be to suggest that the Court should reconvene for
25	purposes of considering this issue and if I can step

back even, move back one step even further. Whether this is an issue itself for the panel as opposed to yourself, maybe that in itself should be an issue that has been decided or should be decided by the panel.

I would then like to address the merits of the motion itself, unless the Court wants me to remain or has any questions about -- I don't want to call it the jurisdictional issue, but the procedural issue --

THE COURT: I am listening to what you have to say. I have my own thoughts that I am going share at the conclusion. And I am incorporating what I'm hearing from you as we go. So this is your opportunity to speak to the issue, Mr. Porter.

MR. PORTER: I am going to begin by stepping back and looking at the specification in this case. It is truly an unusual specification and I probably didn't elaborate it enough -- or excuse me, we didn't elaborate it enough on our memorandum contra. This is a status offense or status specification. The specification the Court is sentencing on has nothing to do with the 1983 offense. And I take difference with the prosecutor's statement. I think, in fact, since you weigh the aggravator versus the mitigator, that really the sentence in this case will be determined not by the '83 murder, because that has nothing to do with

the status aggravator, but instead the '72 conviction.

The prosecutor has set out the law, and for once we don't disagree with it. I think you begin with a statute, and I confess to making an error on the memorandum I filed with the Court. What I did was cited to the statute 2929.03 that is now in effect. What I should have done and is gone back, and I don't think there are any differences, but I don't want to say that as a matter of fact, should have referenced the Court to the statute that was in effect at the time of the trial, which would be 1983. I did pull it and didn't put in it.

But I think when you look at the statute, because all of the Supreme Court cases, and we don't seem to have a big difference with the prosecution, literally cites to the statute itself. When you look to the statute, the statute only talks in terms of relevant evidence from the trial phase. And when you look at the Ohio Supreme Court cases, all they are doing is defining the term relevancy. I am looking at some of the prosecutor's cases now and all of them talk in the term of relevancy to the aggravator.

I am still unclear and these are obviously knowledgeable prosecuting attorneys, what relevance the '83 conviction has to -- I'm sorry, the '83 murder has

to the 1972 conviction. Just citing to, and they pick up -- you look at their quotes and I mean, they are the reliable and accurate quotes and they are saying that we rely upon is that it needs to be relevant to the aggravators or to the single aggravator in this case. And not once have they offered how the '83 murder is relevant to the 1972 conviction. And I am still puzzled by it.

I would suggest that and the law is clear on this and we just received the response today and I am certainly not saying it is late. I am just telling you why we didn't have one additional point that I would like to have researched or made is I think the Ohio Supreme Court has been very clear that the facts of the aggravated murder, the 1983 murder in this case, can only be mitigating but they cannot be aggravating.

I think the Ohio Supreme Court has been very clear on the procedure that is to be followed in mitigation phase. The prosecutor generally goes first and asks for re-introduction of evidence, and the Court will allow and not allow some depending on the facts of the case, and then it is the defense burden to forward. And the prosecutor is limited in his case in chief in mitigation as to the evidence that is relevant to the sentencing phase. The prosecutor, in his case in chief

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in mitigation, cannot present evidence of the mitigators, because at that point they have no idea of which mitigators the defendant is going to raise.

The burden or the defense case, the defense gets to make the choice of which mitigators, and then the prosecution is -- has the opportunity to rebut any of those mitigators. So, I would suggest to the Court that first it look at -- I'm sorry, I lost my -- is that I would suggest to the Court is that it is too early to determine if this evidence is admissible. The Court should wait and determine whether we are going to argue whether the facts are mitigating or not. And at that point, if that is the argument that is made, then the facts are, in fact, mitigating, then the prosecutor I would suggest and I am just is free to rebut them. suggesting now, with all due respect to the Court, is I don't know what use the Court would have of the facts surrounding the 1983 conviction at this point. not relevant to the aggravator. He has already been found guilty of that, unless for some reason we are going to relitigate that and we have assumed from the Court's remarks that, in fact, that is not going to be the opportunity.

The prosecutor cited briefly to Woodson, to

Locket, the Court has those cases in front of him. The

only point we are trying to make there and it goes back to Ms. Cook-Reich's point, is that if, in fact, the facts of the '83 conviction are going to come in, then you have to give us -- through the transcript or whatever, then you have to give us the opportunity to relitigate them. And we were clear that is not where these proceedings were going to go. We based our strategy upon that.

I can tell the Court without violating the attorney-client privilege or the work product privilege, the Court was nice enough to give us limited funds for a trial phase investigator, and I think other than using him to serve subpoenas for the earlier hearing, we have not used him at all. If the Court is going to go the route that the prosecutor suggests, then we would request the Court to grant a continuance just based upon our preparation, or lack of preparation at this point, we would be unable to proceed if the prosecutor is going to be bringing in all of the trial phase evidence.

I would again just point the Court back to the prosecutor's own cases. I have circled the language again and again. I am not going to do that, but certainly the Court still has done it, is they again and again say the evidence needs to be relevant to the

aggravating circumstances. Given the unique nature of

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2 the circumstance in this case, I just don't know how it is relevant, if someone would at least tell me so I can 3 4 respond, I am at a loss. Thank you, Your Honor. THE COURT: All right. Mr. Oster? 5 6 Judge, if I may, Judge. MR. OSTER: 7 THE COURT: Yes. MR. OSTER: I think and I want to clear this up, I 8 9 think there is a lot of confusion currently being 10 discussed about what the State is actually asking for. 11 THE COURT: Yeah, I don't think I am confused, 12 but --13 MR. OSTER: Okay. For the record, I want to make 14 sure, we are not asking through this motion for the 15 admission of that transcript for the mitigation phase. 16 It is not what we are asking for. 17 THE COURT: And I'm not in a position to rule on 18 that as Mr. Porter, I think, accurately pointed out. 19 MR. OSTER: Correct, but I think a lot of these 20 issues as to whether or not it is relevant to 1970 and 21 how is it, the fact of the matter is that transcript is 22 the guilt phase. And our point is that the body, the 23 trier of fact who will eventually find the sentence, 24 has to be acquainted in some fact. There is not a 25 Chinese wall that is drawn between one to the other.

Bifurcated proceedings where we tried to do that were 1 2 specifically struck down in State ex rel Mason vs. 3 Griffin, I apologize, it's a Supreme Court case. We 4 are just trying to --5 THE COURT: I think it's Burt Griffin, right? 6 MR. OSTER: Cuyahoga County, correct, Your Honor. 7 THE COURT: Okay. 8 MR. OSTER: But there they tried to have 9 different -- have an insulation between the two. 10 are just trying to get a procedure so that the 11 three-judge panel can understand it. And the defense 12 has stated and we have no problem with this, they did not want Your Honor to be reading that previously. We 13 14 come to a point though now where there has to be some familiarity with what happened at that time. We are 15 16 asking for a procedure as to how to make the three 17 judges aware of that, not for a full admission of that entire transcript. We are not standing here saying the 18 19 first thing we want to admit in the mitigation phase is that entire transcript. That is not what we are 20 saying. And I want to clear up that confusion because 21 22 it seems like that is a lot of the overlapping problem. 23 THE COURT: All right. And I have understood 24 that. And I -- Mr. Porter, if you have something to 25 say, go ahead.

1	MR. PORTER: It looks like the prosecutor wants to
2	have something additional to state and can I defer 'til
3	they get done.
4	THE COURT: Did you have something else, Mr.
5	Eichel?
6	MR. EICHEL: Yes, Your Honor. These aren't my
7	words. These are the words of the Ohio Supreme Court,
8	which were reaffirmed just last year, but in State vs.
9	Stump, the Court said appellant's argument thus assumes
10	that the nature and circumstances of his offense cannot
11	be cited as reasons for or bear no relation to the
12	finding that the aggravating circumstance sufficiently
13	outweighs the mitigating factors. This assumption is
14	erroneous. Revised Code 2929.04 (B) requires the jury,
15	trial court or the three-judge panel to consider and
16	weigh against the aggravating circumstances proved
17	beyond a reasonable doubt the nature and circumstances
18	of the offense. Emphasis added on that later phrase.
19	In a particular case, the nature and circumstances
20	of the offense may have a mitigating impact or they may
21	not, see <u>State vs. Stephan</u> . In either way they must be
22	considered. It's not me saying it. It is the Ohio
23	Supreme Court.
24	THE COURT: It's you saying it, too.
25	MR. EICHEL: Well, I am saying the Supreme Court

has recently as last year in State vs. Hale said that

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2 that is good law. 3 THE COURT: All right. I just didn't want the 4 record to appear that there was a third person speaking. 5 MR. OSTER: No ghost prosecutor, even though we 6 7 are on an older case, Your Honor. 8 THE COURT: Mr. Porter? MR. PORTER: I just have a brief response and my 9 recollection of Hale is it wasn't -- the aggravator 10 11 wasn't a single status aggravator that was in this case. Again, I think this case is really unique. I 12 hate to use the word really, just because of the nature 13 14 of the specification. And I am struck by Mr. Oster's 15 last response. And again I mean this respectfully to him, is we don't want -- he is saying we don't want the 16 17 Court to admit the transcript. 18 THE COURT: They are not asking at this point in 19 time is how I interpreted that. 20 MR. PORTER: And I understand --21 THE COURT: May or may not. 22 MR. PORTER: And I am understanding that, and I am 23 a bit perplexed because I have never been involved in a 24 proceeding before where the trier of fact gets to go 25 out and consider a transcript or anything that is not

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in evidence. I mean, if you are looking for invited error that seems to me to be considering something that is not properly before the Court.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. All right. This is my view, and it may take me a moment to get through this. I will explain to you where I am at and where I believe we are going to be as far as the procedure on this after having considered your written submissions and further argument today.

First of all, the statements that were quoted back to me from our August hearing, I certainly don't take any issue with what I said then today. I think that what I indicated is accurate, that it reflects the appropriate procedure to be followed in the case. I don't know that it is properly characterized as a ruling that affects this, because I believe I was ruling on a separate motion. But certainly, this Court is aware of the Supreme Court case law that indicates that it has a gatekeeper function to perform in determining the evidence that is admissible at the penalty phase and that to simply, as a blanket statement, allow all evidence from the trial phase to be admitted at the penalty phase, it could potentially be error and I am aware of the cases that say admit it all and let the jury figure out what is relevant, that

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that has been found to be error, and certainly that is not the Court's inclination. It is not going to be the procedure that is followed.

Were this any other capital case, the same trier of fact at the trial phase, at the conclusion of those proceedings, would then go on to consider the penalty phase. Whether that would be the original three-judge panel in this case, whether that would be any three judge panel hearing any capital case, or any jury hearing any capital case or this 2009 new three-judge panel, all of those fact finders are in a position where they have heard the trial phase evidence, and then the law requires that that fact finder then turn the page to consider the penalty phase and they are given specific instructions on how to proceed in that penalty phase. At the -- and so every fact finder that has ever had to determine whether the aggravating circumstances outweigh the mitigating factors beyond a reasonable doubt has done so within a context. And the context being, the context of the trial of the case that they heard.

I can't imagine that any rational being would suggest that a matter of such gravity as this should be decided without a context. I mean, it would be, I think, egregious error to have three judges consider,

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engage in that weighing process absent a context to be provided. So this is -- and this is how I see this going down is that when we start on Monday morning, May the 11th, we are picking up where, you know, the matter was left off back in 1984. We are heading in to the penalty phase of this trial. At that point in time there will be three judges up here pursuant to the order and there will be some evidentiary issues that are addressed.

The State will seek, I imagine, to introduce pertinent portions of the evidence from the trial phase. I don't know what those may be. I don't know how voluminous it may be. I don't know how restricted it may be, but they are going to make that proffer, I assume, of evidence.

The defense will object to certain portions, may agree to others, but there is going to be decisions that are going to have to be made by that three-judge panel as to what is admissible and what is not admissible out of that transcript. There is no way that the three judges up here can make that determination without having read the transcript. I mean, there is no way that these judges can determine what would be relevant. To go to the issue that Mr. Porter raised is what is relevant to this aggravating

circumstance, in order to be able to properly make that determination, that three-judge panel would have to have read as background material, as preparatory material, that trial phase transcript so that it has the appropriate context, so that it is similarly situated to the original three-judge panel, or any other three-judge panel that would ever make this type of a decision.

That does not by any means suggest that that trial phase transcript will then be considered as evidence in the penalty phase, but it provides the context within which that three-judge panel must make determinations about what is admissible. And then that three judge panel will dutifully only consider the matters that are admitted for purposes of the penalty phase, and those are — that is going to be according to statute and case law, the matters that are relevant to the weighing process only.

Additionally, the instructions that I am familiar with that would be provided to a jury that would be making this determination, I believe the law that would guide a three-judge panel. In addition to the mitigating factors that will ultimately be raised by the defense there is typically a catch all factor that would suggest that the finder of fact needs to consider

any other factor that may be mitigating. I have frequently heard it argued and, in fact, objected to by the State but argued by defense counsel that a mitigating factor can be any relevant factor that you want it to be essentially from a jury.

Similarly, the Court, I think, has a duty to review the trial phase transcript of proceedings in this case, has a duty to review that to determine whether it finds any aspect of the nature and circumstances of the offense mitigating. It certainly — the case law indicates that the aggravated murder itself is not to be considered an aggravating circumstance and the Court is aware of that. We will make sure that the other members of the panel are aware of that. But certainly there is a duty to determine whether there is any mitigation to be weighed in the process within that.

So I agree with Mr. Porter that it is to -- it is premature for me to determine the admissibility of evidence at a penalty phase. There is a procedure that is dictated by statute that that is an evidentiary determination to be made during the penalty phase hearing at the commencement of the penalty phase hearing, and since that is during the hearing or during the trial it must be made in accordance with the way

evidentiary issues are resolved during trial, which is by agreement of two out of three of the members of the three-judge panel.

There has to be a majority vote yea or nay on admissibility. My proposal and the procedure that I anticipate following, and this is similar to the procedure that this Court followed in the Geldrich case is that I am going to take steps to prepare a penalty phase notebook, so to speak, for myself, for the other members of the three-judge panel, and I will be more than happy to allow counsel to inspect it and review it and address any issues that they may have with it. But it is a notebook to bring the other judges up to speed on where we are in this case.

Included in that notebook I propose that we would have the transcript of the trial phase, again, for purposes of background to provide a context so that the judges will know how to rule on what is admissible and what is not admissible, and to otherwise situate that three-judge panel as closely as possible to the original panel, or to any other panel that would ever make this type of a determination. I also would think that a copy of the sentencing statutes that were in effect at the time of trial should be provided in that, so that the judges have the law that is going to govern

these proceedings close at hand and available to them.

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I would also propose that I provide a copy of the -- this Court's rulings during the case on pretrial motions. So that, again, they know what this Court has ruled on pretrial and what they have not, and if any of those were in the form of motions in limine which could be re-raised, they will understand the context in which those have been raised, they will understand what issues have been resolved and have not been resolved, and I would be willing to accept suggestions if there is anything further, but I think that at a minimum, those three things would have to be provided to the Judges in -- prior to the commencement of the penalty phase hearing so that when we start the penalty phase hearing we can address the first matter of business, which is going to be what's admissible in this hearing. So, with that being said, does the State have any additional comments that they wish to offer? MR. EICHEL: We have nothing further, Your Honor. THE COURT: All right. Mr. Porter or Ms. Cook-Reich, do you have any --MR. PORTER: Could we have a moment, please? THE COURT: Sure.

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MR. PORTER: As we understand the Court's

proposal, what we would ask is for -- I am thinking of

43 1 my schedule -- next Tuesday to file objections to the 2 Court's proposal? THE COURT: Okay. Yeah, I mean, you can reserve 3 -- yeah, you are reserving until Tuesday to file a 4 written objection? 5 6 MR. PORTER: Written objections. 7 THE COURT: Okay. 8 MR. PORTER: What the Court has done, and let me 9 elaborate. The Court has suggested what it believes to 10 be the appropriate procedure. 11 THE COURT: Yes. 12 MR. PORTER: None of us have had an opportunity to hear it just prior to the Court announcing it. What I 13 14 really I am asking for is four or five days just to put 15 the objections before the Court prior to the Court 16 creating the notebook. 17 THE COURT: All right. That is fine. I mean, you 18 can obviously have a right to object now or at any time 19 that you feel is appropriate. 20 MR. PORTER: I think we would like to give some 21 thought as to how we want to make the objections. 22 THE COURT: All right. But, you know, to me, it 23 is -- reading that trial transcript is not a whole lot 24 different than reading the case law as this case is

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developed. It is, you know, it's part of familiarizing

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the panel with the procedural posture of this case, and I think it would be utterly irresponsible for this Court to -- not to do that. But yes, I obviously -- obviously you have a right to object. I solicited your comments, and you can feel free to write your written objections and I will review those and address them accordingly.

But that is -- I have, at the request of counsel and as a courtesy up 'til this date in the proceedings, have not reviewed the transcript of the trial phase. And there have been times when I have felt somewhat at a disadvantage as a result of having not read that, but I've done that, but I think that the law would recognize that just as every three-judge panel in the history of Ohio capital case jurisprudence has heard the trial phase, and then determined what evidence would be admissible at the second phase and only consider that, that's what this three-judge panel will do is be familiar with the trial phase, make determinations as to what portions of that will be considered. I imagine there may be portions of it that would be requested by defense as mitigating issues. There certainly is that possibility. But, you know, but at that point in time we will make those rulings and I know that I will scrupulously honor that

obligation to only consider the evidence that is 1 2 admitted at the penalty phase and only consider it in 3 the manner provided for by law. 4 All right. So with that being said, is there 5 anything further at this time subject to your further 6 written objections? 7 MS. COOK-REICH: Your Honor, we would also need another date for myself and Mr. Porter to come back on 8 9 a funding issue. I know that you are gone on, I think, 10 Friday and then you're gone for a week. 11 THE COURT: Yes. 12 MS. COOK-REICH: We can certainly schedule that with the office at a later time, I just want to not 13 14 leave today without mentioning that to you. THE COURT: All right. Yeah, I, obviously this 15 case is highest priority to me. I am going to tell you 16 that my -- I am -- the Court is unavailable after 17 tomorrow until the 20th, and as I am looking at my 18 19 calendar now, I am in trials every day leading up to this hearing with the exception of Fridays which are 20 set aside as the Court's criminal docket. 21 22 I will indicate that on May the 1st I do not have 23 a docket on that day, that is a Friday, there is a 12th District seminar that typically goes until around 2:00 24

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in the afternoon, and --

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Ŧ	MS. COOK-REICH: We would like to do it as soon
2	as
3	THE COURT: Sooner than May the 1st? Okay.
4	MS. COOK-REICH: More like the week of the 20th
5	when you come back at some point in time.
6	THE COURT: Well, we could set it towards the end
7	of any of those days, I guess. It looks as we
8	speak, I have I am going to have jury trials every
9	day. But, you know, what we can do is set it towards
10	the end of the day when I am releasing the jury.
11	MS. COOK-REICH: That will be fine.
12	THE COURT: Is there any
13	MS. COOK-REICH: Or Mr. Porter indicated he would
14	come early 8:00 in the morning if you wanted to do it
15	before you start your day.
16	THE COURT: I generally have, I mean, I have civil
17	reports that are set on all of those days and I could
18	have my magistrate cover one or more of those if
19	necessary, but if it's all the same, I would just as
20	soon do it towards the end of the day on a given day.
21	MS. COOK-REICH: That's fine.
22	THE COURT: And the State obviously
23	MS. COOK-REICH: Any day by the 24th.
24	THE COURT: If this follows the procedure that we
25	followed in the past, the State's participation would

1	only be at the beginning to determine the scope of any
2	hearing, and you know, whether it is appropriate to
3	grant in the context requested. And then after that,
4	you know, we wouldn't need you to be around all that
5	long if indeed I decide to grant request for an
6	ex-parte hearing. So, is there a day around 4:00
7	MS. COOK-REICH: Not the 27th or the 28th.
8	THE COURT: Let me finish.
9	MS. COOK-REICH: Sorry.
10	THE COURT: A day around 4:00 the week of the 20th
11	that is better than any others? I would request that
12	it not be the 24th.
13	MR. OSTER: If we, just so Your Honor knows
14	schedules of the prosecutor, if we go on a Thursday or
15	Friday, that is typically not a day Mr. Eichel is here,
16	he has made himself available based on this case to
17	work that around, if need be we can, but our preference
18	is Monday through Friday, but Mr. Eichel has
19	THE COURT: A Monday through Wednesday, you mean?
20	MR. OSTER: I'm sorry, Monday through Wednesday.
21	THE COURT: Okay.
22	MS. COOK-REICH: I prefer Monday through Friday
23	also, Judge.
24	THE COURT: Right; right. We have gone on
25	Saturday, recently.

1	MS. COOK-REICH: I have been here on Saturdays.
2	THE COURT: Yes, recently. Okay. On that Monday,
3	Tuesday, Wednesday the 20th, 21st or 22nd, is any
4	MS. COOK-REICH: Mr. Porter can't do the 22nd.
5	THE COURT: Okay. Any preference between the 20th
6	and 21st?
7	MS. COOK-REICH: None to me.
8	THE COURT: All right. If my schedule continues
9	as it is now, it looks like on the 21st I would likely
10	have a jury deliberating in the afternoon and that
11	would be my preference is to do it then as opposed to
12	on Monday which would be in the midst of the trial. So
13	why don't we say 4:00 on Tuesday, April 21st.
14	MS. COOK-REICH: Thank you, Your Honor.
15	THE COURT: All right. And if there is since
16	you would have any proposed objections to the Court's
17	procedure filed, it looks like a week prior to that, we
18	may be in a position where we can address some of those
19	matters also. Now, the next question is do we need Mr.
20	Davis here for the 21st?
21	MR. PORTER: No, I will obtain a waiver from Mr.
22	Davis if that is acceptable to the Court and use the
23	same content of the form that we used for the hearing.
24	THE COURT: Same procedure that you followed for
25	this waiver?

1 MR. PORTER: Yes. 2 Is the State all right with that? THE COURT: 3 Yes, that's fine. MR. OSTER: 4 THE COURT: Okay. All right. Well then, I will expect we will not -- and Mr. Porter, in reliance on 5 6 that, we will not be putting a transport order on, so 7 if there is any change, if you find out that Mr. Davis 8 is desirous of being here for that hearing, please 9 contact us at the earliest time possible so that we can 10 get the transport order on, but based on the representation that he would be waiving that, we are 11 not going to put an order on at this time. 12 MS. COOK-REICH: Thank you, Your Honor. 13 14 MR. OSTER: Your Honor? 15 THE COURT: Yes. 16 MR. OSTER: This may be a bit premature, but for 17 the sake of being a little green for the environment, I have worked with the Court administrator, Mary Swain, 18 our copy of the transcript -- obviously it's the 19 20 typewriter paper which is very difficult. Mary Swain was gracious enough, she made a copy that is just the 21 22 trial itself for us which is a lot easier, obviously to 23 run through and make copies, if we get to, obviously, your procedure in making that to be green, we had that 24 25 available where it may not kill as many trees, we may

T	be able to use that and be a lot easier than
2	THE COURT: Okay. I'm not sure I am following
3	what you are saying. I have a copy of the trial phase
4	only in my chambers that I have not read yet. I
5	haven't even looked at the page count. I can note that
6	it appears to be around 2 inches thick, that is as much
7	as I can comment on at this point in time. And I
8	assume that that is what would be copied and provided
9	to the other judges.
10	MR. OSTER: What I am letting the Court know is I
11	have additional copies
12	THE COURT: Already made?
13	MR. OSTER: Already in my office that Mary Swain
14	provided to me.
15	THE COURT: Now I understand what you are saying.
16	MR. OSTER: So if, and I understand there is going
17	to be objections, if we get to that point, my whole
18	thing, and I tried to preface it in a funny joke, but
19	it failed, of being green, is to try to save some of
20	those papers. If the Court were to decide that after
21	objections and everything else, I worked with Mary
22	Swain and those have been created at this point if they
23	were ever to be utilized.
24	THE COURT: All right.
25	MR. OSTER: We have been utilizing them, they are

1 not marked up or anything, but --2 THE COURT: Well, I am sure we will take advantage and try to avoid the senseless slaughter of innocent 3 4 trees. MR. OSTER: I know the county budget as well, so I 5 am just doing what I can, Your Honor. 6 THE COURT: All right. I understand. Anything 7 8 further then that we need to take up at this point in 9 time? There was the stay issue. Let me -- where are 10 we at on that? 11 MR. OSTER: It's -- it's --12 MR. PORTER: Could I confer with the prosecutors on that to see where we are? 13 14 THE COURT: Sure. 15 (Counsel confer off the record). 16 THE COURT: Yes, Mr. Porter. 17 MR. PORTER: Please the Court, I had an 18 opportunity to discuss with the prosecutor and had an 19 opportunity to discuss it with Ms. Cook, there is 20 somewhat of a lengthy history with respect to the DRC 21 records, the motion for reconsideration was -- and I 22 just putting this out for the record, I know the Court 23 is well versed in the issue -- filed a motion for 24 reconsideration, the Court adopted the position, at 25 least my recollection is that since Mr. Davis, by that

1 time, or closely thereafter, filed his notice of 2 appeal, the Court didn't have jurisdiction to resolve 3 the issue --THE COURT: Right, because it was subject to the 4 5 appeal. 6 MR. PORTER: Yes. To resolve the issue, we 7 would -- we have a numbered copy of the records, I was 8 anticipating filing by next Tuesday, with the Court's 9 permission, any objections to the Court's procedural order today, we would file under seal with the Court 10 any of the DRC records we object to and we would 11 12 turnover to the prosecution the remainder of the DRC records that we don't have any objection to. 13 14 THE COURT: All right. And then ask me to make a 15 ruling on the sealed records that you object to? 16 MR. PORTER: Yes. 17 THE COURT: All right. Okay. Procedurally so that I understand, there was -- I know there was an 18 19 original request by the State that I ruled on for an 20 order regarding the DRC records. You had -- I do 21 remember that there was a notice of appeal filed and 22 then you asked me to reconsider that ruling, which I 23 determined I didn't have jurisdiction to do at that 24 Since then the appellate issue has been 25 resolved. I believe that in terms of it being found

not to be a final appealable order, not the merits
necessarily, but just that it was not a final
appealable order, and I thought that subsequent to
that, there was a motion for a stay, for lack of a
better term, asking me to order the State not to review
those records while you prepared, and I forget the
terminology you used exactly, but it was a privilege
log or something along those lines, I believe is the
term you used.
MR. PORTER: That would be correct, Your Honor.
THE COURT: Yeah, I was not familiar with that
terminology myself, but that was my understanding of
what you had requested, and then I had never seen the
proposed privilege log that was supposed to be
forthcoming. And so, no action has been taken to this
point. It's my understanding that as of today's date
is the State still has not review those records; is
that correct?
MR. OSTER: No, Your Honor, we have been trying to
be as
THE COURT: Patient.
MR. OSTER: Yeah, but it's gotten to the point,
you know, the Court is well aware of the date in April
and

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THE COURT: May.

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under seal.

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MR. OSTER: May is coming rather soon, we -- you know, I'm not going to harp back on the discovery issue, but we need to get going on this case, and this motion has been pending for a long time and now we are going to have a log, and this Court ruled originally we are entitled to those, we got them from this Court, no appellate court stopped that, the State feels it is our right to look at those records now, and that we have to look at those records for all of the reasons we stated over a year ago --THE COURT: Right. MR. OSTER: -- as to them and I won't rehash any of them. THE COURT: Well --MR. PORTER: Let's be clear what the appellate court ruled, the appellate court did not rule they had any right to look at those records. We filed our motion asked the Court to stay, the Court never ruled on the motion, our motion to -- or to file the privilege log was a little bit premised on the Court ruling on that motion. What we have suggested is, is

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we will go through the records. We will turn over all

but the few, and the records are numbered, all but the

few that we think are privileged, we will file them

1	THE COURT: All right.
2	MR. PORTER: You know, to sit here and to say that
3	the appellate court has decided that issue, you know,
4	is really a misrepresentation, a blatant
5	misrepresentation. All they decided was that
6	THE COURT: I sense your passion, Mr. Porter, and
7	I understand the point, and I understand they ruled
8	that it was not a final appealable order, and that is
9	the extent of their ruling. The issue that I have is
10	after having received the motion for a stay, I had
11	engaged in some research based on the merits of your
12	request, which your request seemed to be based on the
13	idea that there was a privilege that was recognized
14	under law that would be protected, and so the Court
15	looked into that issue to see whether an individual who
16	is incarcerated in the state prison system and who has
17	engaged in any type of perhaps counseling or
18	psychological counseling, or things like that, has a
19	recognized privilege, and I can't cite the case because
20	I don't have that in front of me at this time, I could
21	get it. But my understanding is that there is a
22	privilege that is recognized under Ohio law, but to the
23	extent that the mental state of the defendant is then
24	raised in mitigation, that privilege would be deemed
25	waived.

So as we stand, based on the state of the discovery, I don't see that the mental state has been placed in issue by the defense, but I am aware that should that be the case, that that, then, would waive the -- the certain privileges. So, I do think that there is a legal basis for keeping the State under the order for the time being, but I think that we need to resolve the issue of whether the -- what is going to be placed in issue as a part of the penalty phase of the trial quickly.

And I think your proposed procedure of Tuesday filing under seal those portions that you object to, I think that I can review that in conjunction with the law that I have already reviewed, the case names escape me as we speak, but the essence of which is what I just communicated, and then make a ruling that would, of course, be then subject to change based on whether mental state becomes a matter of issue.

Other privileges, you know, I guess you would have to educate me as to what other privileges, other than, you know, medical privilege would be involved.

MS. COOK-REICH: Judge, along those lines that would mean that on Tuesday the portions that we are not asking the Court to rule on under seal we would be providing to the prosecutor. Now, I will say those

1 probably won't be by fax, or electronic transmission. 2 They will be a hard copy, and we will provide those. 3 THE COURT: Okay. And it is likely what they have 4 in the box that they haven't seen yet. 5 MS. COOK-REICH: Yes, it's the same stuff. 6 THE COURT: So, you could either give them a copy 7 or you could --8 MS. COOK-REICH: We'd probably give them a copy 9 because we would have taken off particular numbered 10 pages --11 THE COURT: So they don't have to sort through and 12 figure it out, I got it; I got you. MR. PORTER: And the thought is, that since we've 13 14 numbered a copy of the pages, what we file under -what we file with the privilege log with the Court it 15 would be pages four through six, psychological 16 privilege and we could look, I'm just using an example, 17 18 please, Your Honor, and then the Court could look at 19 those with respect to the privilege and pages eight through nine medical or something. 20 MS. COOK-REICH: They can be re-inserted if you 21 22 determine that some or all of them are not privileged, 23 they just could get those pages. 24 THE COURT: Yeah, I think that is essentially what 25 we have to do at this point. So those will be issues,

1 you will evidently know what can be viewed without 2 objection as of close of business Tuesday. And then the portions that remain for my ruling we will 3 4 determine that on the 21st. 5 MR. OSTER: I would ask then, Your Honor, if I 6 could bring the sealed box down to your chambers to 7 have that with the rest so there is no claim that we 8 did anything and that it be preserved that way in your chambers? 9 10 THE COURT: Yeah. 11 MS. COOK-REICH: No problem, I would rely upon Mr. 12 Oster's oath as an officer of the Court that he has not 13 looked through that. 14 THE COURT: That's fine. But, you know, I shouldn't be the only one who doesn't have the records. 15 16 So, yeah, that would be fine, Mr. Oster, why don't you bring those down and then we will make that 17 determination at that time. 18 19 MR. OSTER: Thank you, Your Honor. 20 MR. PORTER: Just so the procedure is established 21 and I don't create any misstep. My intention to file 22 with you are only the documents that we are claiming 23 are privileged as opposed to all 1,400 pages. 24 THE COURT: Right. 25 MR. OSTER: And then we should expect to get the

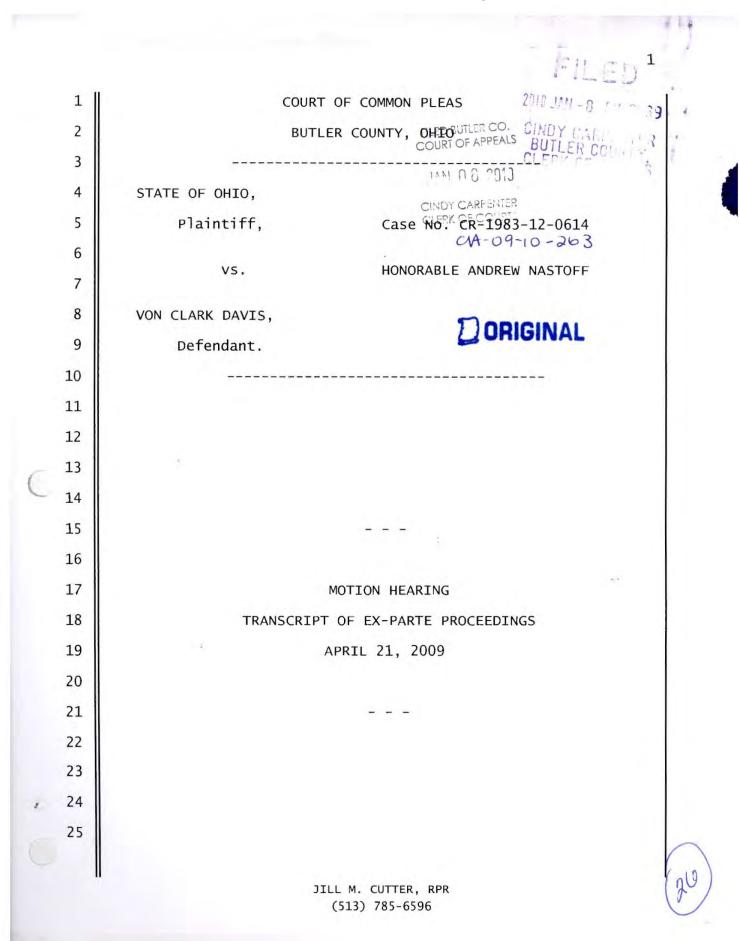
59 unprivileged ones by Wednesday or Thursday at the 1 2 latest? 3 MS. COOK-REICH: Those will go in the mail, 4 because they are in Randall's office, the numbered --5 MR. PORTER: I will put them in the mail, 6 overnight them Tuesday which means he will have them on 7 Wednesday. 8 THE COURT: Okay. Fair enough. All right. 9 Anything further then that we need to take up at 10 today's hearing? 11 MR. OSTER: Not on behalf of the State, Your 12 Honor. 13 THE COURT: All right. As soon as we finish here, 14 I'm going to send out the e-mails to the other judges 15 and confirm the availability as I referenced and I will look forward to seeing counsel on April the 21st at 16 17 4:00 p.m. 18 MR. OSTER: Thank you, Your Honor. 19 MS. COOK-REICH: Thank you, Your Honor. 20 21 22 PROCEEDINGS CONCLUDED 23

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STATE OF OHIO) SS. REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE COUNTY OF BUTLER) 3 I Jill M. Cutter, RPR, do hereby certify that I am 4 5 a Registered Professional Reporter and Notary Public within 6 the State of Ohio. I further certify that these proceedings were 7 8 taken in shorthand by me and by electronic means at the time 9 and place herein set forth and was thereafter reduced to typewritten form, and that the foregoing constitutes a true 10 and accurate transcript, all done to the best of my skill and 11 ability. 12 I further certify that I am not related to any of 13 14 the parties hereto, nor am I in any way interested in the 15 result of the action hereof. 16 Dated at Hamilton, Ohio, this 8th day of May, 17 2009. 18 19 Cutter, RPR 20 ficial Court Reporter Butler County Common Pleas 21 Hamilton, Ohio 45011 22 23 24 25



COURT OF COMMON PLEAS 2 BUTLER COUNTY, OHIO 3 4 STATE OF OHIO, CR83-12-0614 5 Plaintiff, Case No. CA 09-10-263 HONORABLE ANDREW NASTOFF 6 VS. 7 8 VON CLARK DAVIS, 9 Defendant. 10 FILED BUTLER CO. COURT OF APPEALS 11 12 13 CINDY CARPENIER CLERK OF CO. 14 15 16 FINAL STATUS CONFERENCE HEARING 17 TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS 18 September 3, 2009 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 JILL M. CUTTER, RPR

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1 APPEARANCES: 2 On behalf of the plaintiff: 3 MICHAEL OSTER, ESQ. 4 DAN EICHEL, ESQ. Assistant Prosecuting Attorneys 5 315 High Street, 11th Floor Hamilton, Ohio 45011 6 On behalf of the defendant: 7 MELYNDA COOK-REICH, ESQ. 8 1501 First Avenue Middletown, Ohio 9 RANDALL PORTER, ESQ. 10 Office of the Ohio Public Defender 250 East Broad Street, Suite 1400 11 Columbus, Ohio 43215 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

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Transcript of Proceedings

Morning Session

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THE COURT: We are on record in State of Ohio vs.

Von Clark Davis. This is CR83-12-0614. The record

will reflect that Mr. Davis is present personally. He
is accompanied with his counsel, lead counsel Randall

Porter, co-counsel Melynda Cook-Reich. Good morning to
you.

11:40AM

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MS. COOK-REICH: Good morning, Your Honor.

MS. COOK-REICH: Good morning Your Honor.

THE COURT: Also present in court representing the State of Ohio, assistant prosecutors Dan Eichel and Michael Oster. Good morning to you as well.

MR. OSTER: Good morning.

MR. EICHEL: Good morning.

THE COURT: We are here today for what has been termed or what I have captioned for lack of a better term a final status conference. We are scheduled to proceed with the resentencing phase of this case beginning on Tuesday, September the 8th. And we set this matter to, number one, so that I had the peace of mind of knowing for certain that Mr. Davis had, in fact, been transported here in a timely fashion. We

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didn't have any surprises in that area come Tuesday. And secondly, to check with counsel on status, any issues that may have arisen or they anticipate arising that we may need to discuss. And then lastly, I wanted to inquire about a few things such as I think now if it hasn't been done before now, certainly now would be the appropriate time perhaps to notify the Court as to which mitigating factors under 2929.04(B) you wish the Court to be focusing on or consider for purposes of the hearing next week. Certainly at least that is the Court's expectation at this point. With that being said, first Mr. Eichel or Mr. Oster, anything from the State that you wanted to hearing or for purposes of this hearing?

11:40AM

address or that you wanted the Court to take up at this

MR. OSTER: I think the only real request I would ask for the court is if there is a good time tomorrow that I could come down to set up a laptop to make sure it is working. If the Court knows its schedule, I don't. If I request that, just a time for that.

11:40AM

The only other thing is we would just say we hope Mr. Porter's father is doing better.

THE COURT: The Court similarly expresses those sentiments with regard to your family. I purposely cleared out my courtroom schedule for tomorrow, in

anticipation that I was going to be spending time focusing on this matter. And so the courtroom would be open if either side needs to come in to check technology issues, those kind of things, feel free you will have access to court to be able to do whatever you may need to do to prepare for next week's hearing, so that is fine. Ms. Cook-Reich, Mr. Porter, anything you wanted to take up?

MS. COOK-REICH: Your Honor, just to preserve the record, we have a pending motion which I assume is going to wait until we begin session on Monday -Tuesday.

11:40AM

THE COURT: The motion in limine regarding the aggravating circumstance?

MS. COOK-REICH: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: I will indicate that I am in receipt of a motion to expedite the ruling on that. And the Court's feeling on the matter is this: That a motion in limine even in a typical case by its very nature is an anticipatory ruling. It is not final until the matter is raised at trial and ruled on at trial in light of the evidence that is presented at trial. And therefore, is subject to being changed or reversed or otherwise modified based on the context in which the evidence is presented at trial.

11:40AM

In this instance, even more so, any ruling that this Court would make in limine, is subject to being overridden by a two to one vote on an evidentiary ruling when the three-judge panel is set. I think it is a matter that is best left to be addressed Tuesday morning with the three-judge panel. What I can tell you is that I have done my research on the issue. I am going to make sure that both Judge Pater and Judge Spaeth have copies of your motions and any case law that we have found that we think is pertinent to the issue, so that everyone will be aware that that is a pending issue and ready to deal with it at the first opportunity then on Tuesday.

11:40AM

As far as the merits of that motion, I understand that you desire to have some indication ahead of time. I imagine every attorney in every trial would want to know ahead of time how the Court was going to rule on evidentiary issues at trial. We all know that it is the nature of trial practice that you know how judges are going to rule when they rule. And we contingency plan and we prepare for plan A's and plan B's and those sorts of things. It's the nature of trial practice. I know both of the defense attorneys in this case are highly skilled, and highly experienced, and will be prepared to proceed based on the ruling.

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MS. COOK-REICH: And just so the Court is aware given the extensive nature of the discovery that the prosecutor has presented, there are numerous witnesses although they have only issued subpoenaed for three, we have spaced our witnesses out accordingly, assuming that we may not get to our case on Tuesday so that, bear with us in the event that you rule in our favor, we are not prepared to begin a full frontal assault at that time. Just to give you the heads up.

11:40AM

THE COURT: Well, what I will indicate is that I and the other judges based on representations made at earlier hearings have set aside all four days of next week for purposes of this case and this case only. I cancelled my criminal docket for next Thursday so that that would not interfere. So we wanted to make sure that we were focused completely on this case with minimal distractions and that we had allotted appropriate time. So I think that we can certainly be somewhat flexible with scheduling matters within the context of that four-day period of time. Was there anything further that --

11:40AM

MS. COOK-REICH: No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. The only other thing that I would reference and again for purposes of assisting the Court, typically, at least in this Court's

experience, and in capital cases that this Court has 1 dealt with -- believe me, I am not saying that this is 2 a typical case by my means, nor that any of them are, 3 but in the three prior cases I have had that have gone 4 to trial, at the conclusion of the trial phase, once 5 there has been a finding that would necessitate a 6 second phase or a sentencing phase, typically that 7 falls over a weekend type of time frame where the trial 8 phase ends at the end of the first week and we begin the sentencing phase the second week. Typically at the 10 conclusion of that trial phase, is when the defense 11 notifies the Court which factors that it would be requesting a jury to be instructed on under 2929.04 (B) (1) through (7). Maybe your answer is that all of them 14 are at issue. I'm not sure, but if you can provide any 15 guidance to the Court, I think that that would be 16 appropriate at this time, unless you object to 17 proceeding in that way and if so, you can state that 18 for the record and your reason for that. 19 20 21 22

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MR. PORTER: It's my position what few trials I still do as opposed to appellate work, always ask the Court to only instruct on (B)(7). We will tell you this morning (B)(7) is the only factor we will be pursuing under.

11:40AM

THE COURT: Okay. All right. And (B)(7) is the

of (B) plus (7) which is any other factors that are relevant to the issue of whether the offender should she sentenced to death. The body would include history, character, background of the offender, nature and circumstances of the offense to the extent that they are mitigating only. And the aggravating circumstances proven beyond a reasonable doubt.

MR. PORTER: I'm sorry, what was the Court's last statement, Your Honor, about the aggravating circumstances?

11:40AM

THE COURT: And the aggravating circumstance that has been proved beyond a reasonable doubt.

MS. COOK-REICH: Okay. Yes. I didn't know if the Court said aggravating circumstances as opposed aggravating circumstance.

THE COURT: I am aware that in this case there is one. It is the (A)(5) provision. And I am familiar with that as will the other judges at that time.

MR. PORTER: Thank you, Your Honor.

11:40AM

THE COURT: Anything further that we need to take UP at this time? All right. What I would suggest is one thing I will note is last time we were here, back in May, Judge Pater had requested that we start a little bit later on the Tuesday because he had a

docket. I am not sure if that is his request this 1 time. But what I think might be appropriate is just on 2 the side of caution, why don't we set a 10:00 start 3 date on Monday, we can have Mr. Davis brought over --4 pardon me, on Tuesday, yes. Monday being Labor Day. 5 On Tuesday. You can have Mr. Davis brought over 6 earlier than that, 9:00, 9:30, whatever your request 7 would be if you need time with him before we begin. 8 And then we would begin obviously with discussion of 9 the motion in limine that is pending, which would be 10 brought up in the context of the State indicating I 11 believe what evidence it's going to be offering in the 12 case. We would entertain, then proceed and entertain 13 any opening statements if you are going to make them. 14 Sometimes they are waived at this point, sometimes they 15 are made, and that will be entirely up to you. And so 16 I don't know -- and then I'm not sure where we are 17 going to be at that point, but we will just proceed if 18 there is any evidence to be taken further that day from 19 the State, we will proceed. And it is my understanding 20 that your first witnesses wouldn't be available until 21 the earliest on Wednesday; is that correct? 22 MS. COOK-REICH: We have some that are coming on 23 Tuesday. I just didn't have a plethora of people 24

coming on Tuesday.

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THE COURT: Fair enough. Fair enough.

MR. OSTER: We would ask, we have witnesses coming in for Tuesday as well. I guess scheduling-wise would it be wise not to ask them to come until 1:00 at that point then with openings and the initial argument about --

THE COURT: I would have somebody available earlier than that just in the event that we move through those early proceedings fairly quickly. Have someone available and then if we need to take a short break while you get together anybody else, again, we can be flexible on that.

11:40AM

MR. OSTER: Thank you, Your Honor.

MR. PORTER: I think one issue that will arise on Tuesday, with the benefit of the Court's remarks today, is because this is such an unusual case, at least I have never been in this posture before, Your Honor, is if the -- and I'm not trying to play semantics, so no offense meant to the Court, is if the three-judge panel decides its going to accept testimony with respect to the aggravating circumstance, either in the form of live witnesses or I believe the Court suggested that the prosecutor may want to admit or readmit, and I don't know what the correct verb is with respect to some of the testimony from the trial phase, is --

11:40AM

THE COURT: Obviously only that which would be relevant to the aggravating circumstance itself.

MR. PORTER: I understand that and assuming -- and I don't want to concede the issue, please, Your Honor, assuming the Court is going to admit either some testimony or some transcript, is that going to be treated as part of the trial phase or is that going to be treated as part of the mitigation phase, which raises an issue only for me logistically, I sometimes get stuck on logistics, is the mitigation opening going to go before that or is it going to go after that? If the Court understands the quandary that at least I am personally in.

11:40AM

THE COURT: I think I understand. What I can tell you is that everything we are doing next week is sentencing phase. The trial phase in this case was completed quite some time ago. And so everything that we are doing is relevant solely to the sentencing phase, or the resentencing in this case, phase of the case. And what I anticipate as far as the way we proceed is that we would deal with, for lack of a better term, housekeeping type matters prior to hearing opening statements in the case. So, if we -- if it is a matter if the State indicates that they want to offer some -- reoffer some evidence from the trial or some

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exhibits from that, we can entertain their offer, your 1 objection, if any, hear arguments on that, and kind of 2 sort through those housekeeping matters to determine 3 essentially what portions from the trial would be 4 readmitted as part of the sentencing phase. We will 5 make those determinations prior to an opening 6 statement, but obviously the opening statement would 7 precede the actual admission of any evidence. 8 MR. PORTER: Thank you, Your Honor. That does 9 help with that clarification. 10 11 talk to Mr. Porter about something? 12 THE COURT: Yes. 13 (A brief recess was taken at this time.) 14 15

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MS. COOK-REICH: Judge, can I have two minutes to

THE COURT: Go ahead. We're back on record in State of Ohio vs. Von Clark Davis. All parties present prior to us going off record are again present. We just took a short break for counsel to confer on an additional matter. Is there anything else we need to take up?

11:40AM

MS. COOK-REICH: There is, Your Honor, We have three out-of-county witnesses that are coming and we have -- my office has issued two checks for two out-of-county persons and we have a third one that is coming from out of state.

THE COURT: That was the subject of the application?

MS. COOK-REICH: The application for the Maryland witness. And I can say that given the state of reimbursement by the County, I am not in a position to write that third check nor -- it's come to my attention that I am to ask for immediate appropriation for the funds that I have already issued for the two out-of-county checks and I don't have those numbers here because I have been in here today. And I can certainly get those for you in five minutes if I can contact my secretary she can give you the numbers. The third check that should be written for the witness in Maryland, we are going to ask the Court for immediate appropriation of those funds. Seems quite difficult to get as of Thursday and I need them to send to him to Maryland according to Mr. Porter.

11:40AM

THE COURT: I mean, is this additional funds above and beyond what is previously been authorized in toto to counsel? Is this within the framework that was originally issued, but perhaps needs to be adjusted from unused funds for an investigator but could be used for a witness now? Or are you --

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MR. PORTER: We understood the Court's prior allotment. Just a clarification, was to bring

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witnesses from out of the country. The difficult situation we have in this case is three of the witnesses are from out of the county. The Court is certainly more aware of the criminal rules than I am, which is the subpoena is not valid --

THE COURT: Unless it is tendered with the milage --

MR. PORTER: -- tendered with the miles, so we aren't talking about a hotel or anything like that. We are just talking about miles. The first time around we did not have the out of state to the two witnesses out of county. I had proffered my own personal checks. am not in the position to do that at this time. We probably cover and we are guessing is what we have left I don't have the figures in front of me, is probably have with what the Court is allotted and have money left to cover the two in state, out of county. And what we don't have left is the miles and the witness fee for the witness from Montgomery County, Maryland.

THE COURT: And do you have an estimate of what that milage reimbursement would be?

MR. PORTER: Ms. Cook-Reich's office does.

MS. COOK-REICH: I am trying to text my secretary now to get those figures.

MR. PAGAN: About \$550.

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THE COURT: All right.

MR. PORTER: Well, and that is again, we aren't trying to run up fees with the Court. I just look at the criminal rule and if we don't issue a valid subpoena, they don't appear. Some judges would bang the gavel and say move on Mr. Porter, you couldn't issue a valid subpoena.

THE COURT: Does the State wish to be heard on this matter?

MR. OSTER: No, Your Honor.

MR. EICHEL: No.

approve that.

THE COURT: All right. We will authorize the funds in order to issue a valid subpoena to the witness from Maryland. We have previously issued an order to that court identifying that person as a material witness. And the rules require that milage be prepaid in order for any subpoena to be valid, so the Court will authorize those funds to insure that any such subpoena is valid. I understand what you say about not wanting to drive up costs. It's a situation where we're not going to make penny wise, pound foolish decisions. If this is a witness that needs to be here and that is what the rules require, then we will

MS. COOK-REICH: I have an exact figure, Your

Honor, for Mr. Flowers from Maryland, apparently the mileage one way is \$560.45.

THE COURT: All right. Prepare an entry.

Anything further we need to take up?

MR. PORTER: No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: That will be the order. What time would you like Mr. Davis here Tuesday morning, assuming that we are going to get underway at 10:00?

MS. COOK-REICH: 9:30, Your Honor.

THE COURT: 9:30 it is. Joe, can you assure, make sure that you contact the jail and let them know that Mr. Davis needs to be here at 9:30.

If there is nothing further, then, we will see everyone here Tuesday morning. We will be in recess on this matter until that time. And if anything does arise over the weekend of an emergency nature, please make sure that counsel for each side has access to my cell phone number so that you can make contact if need be. Actually, I think it would be better to contact my judicial assistant so that there is no ex-partes. Contact my judicial assistant if there is any administrative emergencies that come up or anything like that. Hopefully, we won't have anything, but I am familiar with what happened last time, so just to be sure, make sure you have that. Anything else?

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MS. COOK-REICH: No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: We are in recess.

(Proceedings concluded at this time.)

THE COURT: Let's go back on record one more time.

We are again on record in State of Ohio vs. Van Clark Davis. All parties and counsel present prior to our last break are again present. Counsel for the defendant wanted to be heard on an additional matter before we adjourned for the day.

MS. COOK-REICH: The same matter in regards to the check for this out of state witness. I will bring you an entry and I assume that it would normally have to go through the normal process of up to the clerk's and over to the auditors. I don't envision that is going to be get paid by the auditors given what I know as to their current state of funds. They are not paying attorney fee apps.

THE COURT: Well, what I can indicate to you, is that if need be, it can be reimbursed along with any fee app that is submitted if that needs to occur in order to expedite. If you need to walk something through, you can do that, but --

MS. COOK-REICH: Normally I would submit them with my fee app, and I guess the reason why we were asking for it today is because I, myself, have fee

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applications out for months and they have not been paid 1 and it is very typical that it would be about five 2 months before I ever get this. 3 THE COURT: I understand. 4 MS. COOK-REICH: In the event the auditor's office 5 doesn't honor your order, would you like me to come 6 7 back? THE COURT: Sounds like something that we need to 8 probably address, so contact the Court if that arises. 9 we will be in recess on this matter. 11:41AM 10 (Proceedings concluded at this time.) 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

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20) STATE OF OHIO 1) SS. REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE 2 3 COUNTY OF BUTLER) I Jill M. Cutter, RPR, do hereby certify that I am 4 a Registered Professional Reporter and Notary Public within 5 the State of Ohio. 6 I further certify that these proceedings were 7 taken in shorthand by me and by electronic means at the time 8 and place herein set forth and was thereafter reduced to 9 typewritten form, and that the foregoing constitutes a true 10 and accurate transcript, all done to the best of my skill and 11 12 ability. I further certify that I am not related to any of 13 the parties hereto, nor am I in any way interested in the 14 result of the action hereof. 15 Dated at Hamilton, Ohio, this 22 day of December, 16 17 2008. 18 19 Jill M. Cutter, RPR Official Court Reporter 20 Butler County Common Pleas Hamilton, Ohio 45011 21 22 23

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